

McGill University Libraries



3 100 765 059 W

STORAGE



MACDONALD COLLEGE

LIBRARY

630.5

+ M1354

V. 6.

Accession
Number

58177

DATE

Apr. 1962.

58177



MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



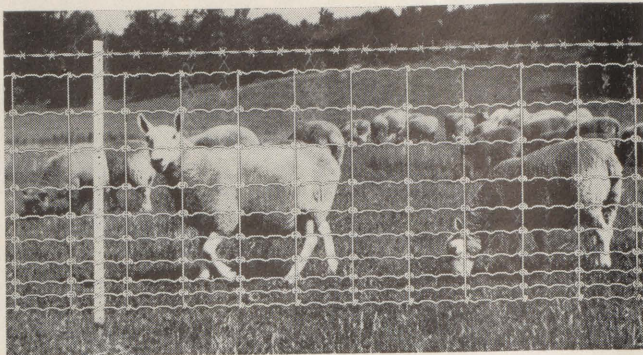
VOLUME 6
No. 1



SEPTEMBER
1945

Farm · Home · School

DOSCO "SECURITY" FENCING



All that its name implies!

You can count on Dosco "Security" for any farm fencing or gate job. Good looking, durable—made to the rigid standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.



DOMINION STEEL & COAL Corporation Limited

Fence Sales Division

Canada Cement Bldg. - - - - Montreal

PERSONAL Loans

AT THE LOWEST COST

27¢ a month for a \$100 loan, repayable in 12 monthly instalments, equal to 6% per annum. See the manager or accountant of your neighbourhood B of M branch. You will like their friendly consideration of your borrowing needs.

BANK OF MONTREAL

working with Canadians in every
walk of life since 1817



Extra
QUALITY
MILDNESS
VALUE

Roll your own
for extra mild,
fine Virginia cigarettes.



The Farmer Feeds the World

Distribution as well as Production requires International Co-operation.

In keeping with the trend of events and of public concern, the National Farm Radio Forum program for the 1945-46 fall and winter season (see page 31 of this issue) will have a distinctly international slant, emphasizing the place of the Canadian farmer and of Canadian agriculture in general, in world affairs, and, in particular, in the vital peace problem of doing our share in feeding the people of the world.

Significantly enough, the opening of the 1945-46 series, scheduled for the night of October 29, will follow closely on the heels of the first general meeting of the Allied Nations' food and agriculture organization which is to open at Quebec City October 16, and at which it is expected that representatives of 44 Allied Nations will be in attendance. This organization, commonly referred to in official circles as F.A.O., is the outcome of the Allied Nations' food conference at Hot Springs, Va., in the summer of 1943. At that conference, an interim commission was set up, headed by L. B. Pearson, now Canadian ambassador at Washington. This commission had the task of laying the ground-work for a permanent food and agriculture organization which would presumably be an inter-allied governmental organization to work out international problems in the production and distribution of food and other agricultural products.

Since Canada's farmers have a definite place in such a picture, a study of the whole problem of agricultural production in Canada from an international viewpoint appeared advisable to these responsible for the coming Farm Radio Forum program. Their judgement will be widely commended.

THE BIG JOB OF F.A.O.

(J. T. Hull of the Western Producer, in a recent broadcast stated the other side of the problem that faces the coming conference on Food and Agriculture.)

"We have learned more in the last decade than we ever knew about food and human welfare and the whole world has been aroused to the importance of making food abundant and available in every section of society. We start with the estimate of competent author-

ities that of the two thousand million people in the world, one thousand million are inadequately fed; that even in advanced countries where the evidence has been collected, a large section of the people cannot afford a diet that modern nutritionists say is required for health, strength and physical well-being. And yet it has been estimated that during the great depression, when the distribution of food was governed by market prices, food enough to feed 70 million people was actually destroyed while millions were in want and producers were reduced to poverty.

These are consequences of our economic order which must not be ignored in an effective agricultural policy. It has been amply demonstrated that food in abundance is easily within our reach, from the producers' side; it is not easily within reach from the distribution and consumption side. That was unanimously recognized in the decisions of the food and agriculture conference in 1943, and through that conference governments have accepted the responsibility of insuring adequate production and adequate distribution of food.

As a general proposition, however, that production and distribution cannot be assured within our present price economy except on policies, national and international, by which consumption is definitely increased within the prevailing purchasing power of the masses of the people and the income of the producer is not reduced. In plain words, the implementation of the decisions of the Hot Springs conference demands subsidized prices for consumers and adequate remuneration for producers, and that requires world-wide co-operation. Agriculture can easily do its share but production alone will not ensure the well-fed world envisaged by the Hot Springs Conference."

Our Cover Picture

The tractor furnishing the power for the thresher shown on our cover this month was made at home by Mr. Kelly, whose farm is in Pontiac County. The story is on page 9.

The Macdonald College Journal is owned, edited and published monthly by Macdonald College. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

Chairman of the Board: W. H. Brittain, Ph.D., *Editor,* A. B. Walsh, B.Sc.(Agr.); *Associate Editor,* H. R. C. Avison, M.A. *Circulation Manager,* L. H. Hamilton, M.S. *Business Manager,* T. Fred Ward. For advertising rates and all correspondence concerning the advertising section write to the *Advertising Representative,* E. Gross, 6381 de Vimy Ave., Montreal; telephone Atlantic 4739. Subscription rates — 50 cents per year.

Newfoundland Expands Farm Areas

by L. G. Heimpel

The Island of Newfoundland is short of good agricultural land, and as a result, much of the food needed for its population is being imported. Since the country is dependent upon customs duties for practically the whole of its national revenue, there is a fairly heavy tax on many food products which makes for a rather high cost of living. On a recent visit by the writer to the island, food prices in St. John's were found to be somewhat as follows: milk 30 cts. a quart, butter 80 to 90 cts. a pound, when available, eggs 80 cts. to \$1.00 a dozen, and beef 45 to 75 cts. a pound from the cheaper to the better cuts.

About 50,000 of the island's population of 310,000 people live in the city of St. John's, while most of the remainder live in the "outports," or fishing towns and villages along the coast. During the recent depression responsible government on the island came to an end through financial difficulties and a commission of government was appointed by the British Government. One result of this change has been a vigorous programme toward more rapid development of the island's natural resources and particularly agriculture. The southwestern portion of the island has a considerably more favourable climate than other parts and also has the best farm land areas.

In 1942 the government engaged Dr. P. E. Wolfe, an American soil geologist, to survey part of the upper Hum-

bered with second growth spruce and balsam ranging from 20 to 25 feet in height. There is also a fair sprinkling of virgin red birch, some of which is of fair quality, though most of it will be good only for firewood.

This area is being laid out in farms of approximately 50 acres each, roads are being constructed and before long many new farms will be available for settlers. Returned soldiers who wish to try their hand at agriculture are going to be given first opportunity for this new land.

Macdonald College Graduate in Charge

Mr. Wilfred Badcock, who graduated from Macdonald College in 1945, is in charge of a subdivision of the area and has two survey parties cutting farm and road lines through the woods. At present there are in operation two large Caterpillar tractor bulldozers, these machines having no difficulty pushing over the softwood timber and old stumps of the area. Ten acres of land are being cleared in this way on each holding and the tractors are breaking down somewhat over an acre per day per machine. Twenty more tractors are on order and when these reach the scene, land clearing will proceed at a rapid pace.

In charge of the land clearing project is Mr. J. E. Dawson, Director of Land Development of the Newfoundland Government, a Newfoundlander who has perhaps a better grasp of the agricultural and social problems of the country than any other man.

Climate Favours Farming

While the climate of western Newfoundland is not as warm as that of Eastern Canada, it is sufficiently favourable to permit much larger agricultural development than has taken place in the past. Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills Limited are keeping meteorological records of the upper Humber area and the average monthly mean temperature from the beginning of April to the middle of October ranges from 40 to 62 degrees. The average yearly precipitation for the last 17 year is approximately 32 inches and this precipitation is fairly well distributed throughout the year.

At Deer Lake, located at the southwest corner of the upper Humber development area, the average number of frost-free days during the growing season is 108. However, the range is all the way from 74 to 137 frost-free days for this period. There were only three years in the last twelve in which there were less than 100 days between the last frost in the spring and the first frost in the fall.

With such climate and a soil of reasonable possibilities, there should not be much question about the agricultural possibilities of this area. Farms now located in the Humber Valley bear out this opinion. Mr. Leonard Earle, a former shipbuilder, who settled in the Humber Valley some 12 years ago, now has a flourishing farm on which he is grow-



This bulldozer clears sizeable trees off the land at the rate of an acre or more a day. Birch trees are left for firewood.

ber Valley area lying some 50 miles inland from the west coast on the north side of the Humber River. The Humber flows into the Bay of Islands, a deep inlet on the west coast, the city of Corner Brook being located on the south bank of the Humber arm some 20 miles from the sea.

The area surveyed comprises some 48,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres are considered suitable for agriculture. The soil of these better areas ranges from sandy loam to silt loam and the land, though previously cut over, is cov-

(Continued on page 8)

SPEED UP CATTLE MARKETING THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER

October and November are the months in which cattle marketings are normally heaviest.

To avoid congestion during the peak period, as many as possible of the following classes of cattle should be marketed by Sept. 30th—

(1) Dry cows.

(2) Plain cattle, particularly dairy types and bulls.

In addition, steers and heifers in good condition should be marketed promptly throughout September.

Efficient organization of marketing is necessary to obtain the full effect on cattle prices of continuous purchasing and shipment by the Meat Board, of beef of all grades, to fill requirements of the United Kingdom and of liberated countries.

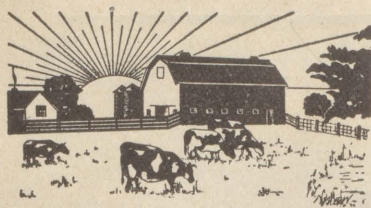
Efficient organization of marketings is also essential to the effort which is being made to relieve the critical world meat situation.

Late gains in weight can be offset by price declines in overloaded markets.

Market early and avoid congestion!

204

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Avoid Destructive Barley Disease

by R. A. Ludwig



Leaf spots on barley.

A serious disease of barley is caused by a fungus technically known as *Helminthosporium sativum*. The fungus attacks all parts of the plant producing what are in reality a number of diseases. A "seedling blight" or "damping-off" is produced at germination time; a "root and crown rot" is produced in older plants; a spotting disease known as "spot blotch" is produced on the heads. The

seedling blight stage may result either from the use of diseased seed or from sowing in infested soil. Plants severely attacked die either before emerging from the soil or shortly after they have emerged thus resulting in a reduction in stand. Plants less severely attacked continue to live for a time and exhibit the root and crown rotting type of disease. When the crop is grown in infested soil this stage of the disease may develop from an infection occurring after the seedling has become established. Regardless of the manner of infection the effect is the same. The plant with its damaged root system is unable to absorb water and nutrients from the soil efficiently and consequently remains stunted, fails to tiller properly, and either fails to head or produces small heads.

Leaves may become infected from infected seed or soil giving the spot blotch type of disease. This consists of a brown irregular spotting of the leaf blade. On the surface of the spots spores are produced. These serve to spread the fungus from leaf to leaf during the growing season. The effect of the leaf spots on the plant is threefold: firstly, the fungus growing in the leaf uses food material that was intended for storage in the seed; secondly, the leaf area available for the manufacture of food is reduced by the spotting and, thirdly, spotting results in a premature death of the leaves and thus reduces the time during which they can manufacture food. The net result of all of these effects is that the plant's ability to produce grain is weakened. As the plants begin to head out spores spread from

the leaves to the heads producing head blight. Kernels that are blighted early often fail to develop, while those that are blighted later produce seed that is often discoloured and always infected.

Control

The control measures that should be employed are suggested by the manner in which plants become infected. Since the disease may be carried on the seed an obvious measure is the use of proper seed treatment. In experiments conducted throughout Eastern Canada, it was found that the standard formaldehyde treatment was not effective but that new improved Ceresan, applied as recommended for covered smut, gave good control.

Seed treatment alone cannot be relied upon to give practical control all the time because the soil may be infested. Soil infestation can be reduced to a minimum by following an adequate system of rotation. Successive cropping of barley and related crops such as wheat that are susceptible to the disease, increases the soil infestation. The growing of nonsusceptible crops such as oats, corn, timothy or clover reduces the soil infestation.

Further control may be brought about by early sowing. It is known that the disease is favoured by warm temperatures and that early sown barley suffers less than late sown barley.

The use of resistant varieties offers some promise for control in the future. At present, however, no varieties that combine resistance with the other necessary qualities are available.

World Farm Meeting Postponed

Congestion of traffic from Britain and difficulties in the matter of accommodation overseas have led to the postponement of the international conference of farm producer organizations which had been planned for the coming fall in London, England. This is announced from the national office of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Ottawa, following an exchange of telegrams with the headquarters of the British Farmers' Union in London, and heads of American Farm organizations in Washington.

The conference has been proposed following a visit of British farm leaders to Canada last spring, the object being to lay the foundation for the formation of a world federation of farm producer organizations. It is now expected that the conference will be held next spring.

You're all set to go when you own a

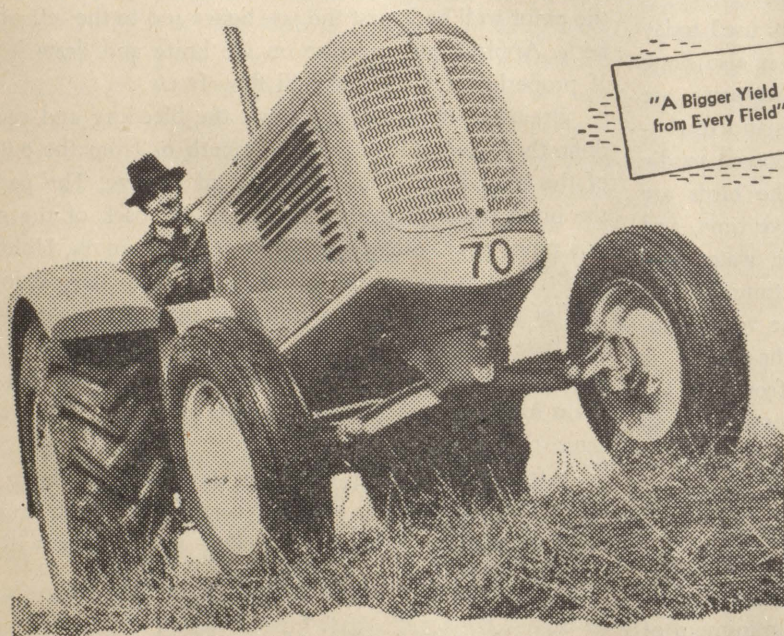
COCKSHUTT TRACTOR

You wouldn't buy a filly to do a mare's work. And by the same principle you wouldn't expect a small tractor to do the work of a larger one. That's the reason Cockshutt makes *five* different size tractors. And that's the reason you're '*all set to go*' when you own one, because when you buy a Cockshutt tractor *you buy the one that suits your needs.*

The "70" (illustrated) is a 2-3 plow tractor that gives maximum efficiency at minimum operating and upkeep cost. It is

the most popular model because it meets the needs of more farmers. But, there are *four* other Cockshutt tractors: "60"—"80"—"90" and "99" models. All five are noted for *economy* of operation . . . provide years of trouble-free *performance.*

Whether you choose the "60", a 2-plow tractor; the "70", a 2-3 plow; the "80", a 3-4 plow; the "90", a 4-5 plow or the "99", a 5 plow tractor that is a powerhouse on wheels, you choose wisely when you buy a Cockshutt tractor.



"A Bigger Yield
from Every Field"



COCKSHUTT
FARM EQUIPMENT

**SEE YOUR AUTHORIZED
COCKSHUTT DEALER
TODAY!**

Every Cockshutt dealer is trained to help you in your choice of equipment. See him first and talk it over.

Serving Canadian Farmers for over 106 years

COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

TRURO MONTREAL
SMITHS FALLS

BRANTFORD

WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
CALGARY EDMONTON

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Q.—How should the pullets be managed when just housed from the range?

A.—Avoid sudden changes in management, including the feeds given. If ad lib feeding with hoppers has been practised on range continue the same method until the birds are settled and laying has commenced, after which change over from full-feeding of grain to hand-feeding morning and night to balance off the grain and mash consumption when in forty per cent production. A gradual change-over from the developing mash to the laying mash is recommended. Provide green food in some form to avoid feather picking and to keep the balance of nutrition received while on range.

Provide sufficient water and shell and grit. Keep the houses airy and cool without draughts. Handle the birds carefully to let them settle into their new environment quickly.

✓ ✓

Q.—What are the correct temperatures for semi-scald plucking of poultry?

A.—The semi-scald method is more widely used today than ever before, since all machine plucking is also done following the semi-scald. The correct temperatures are (1) for broilers—129° F. and (2) for roasters and fowl—130° F. The bird is bled and brained and allowed to die before being immersed in the hot water. The birds are usually killed in groups before scalding to save time, and then individually or group dipped into the water and moved back and forth, allowing 45 seconds time for immersion. Where machine plucking is done, the water temperature is automatically controlled and the water is mechanically agitated. Pluck a few feathers from the leg to check if sufficient scalding has taken place before plucking is started.

✓ ✓

Q.—How should the catching hook be used?

A.—The wire catching hook is a handy piece of equipment which should be available in each house for ready use when individual birds are to be caught with a minimum of flock disturbance. The hook should be properly shaped to hold the leg, yet not bark the skin. When approaching a bird never attempt to catch it when it is coming towards you, but allow it to move away, to your left if you are right-handed, and hook the leg from behind. In this way the bird will be brought to rest on its breast in a natural way and it does not object and strain to get away. The handle length of the hook should be such as to allow the bird's legs to be brought up to the left hand with ease.

✓ ✓

Q.—How should poultry be killed to ensure proper bleeding and easy feather removal?

A.—There are many ways of killing and dressing stock for market. The essentials are, however, first to ensure complete bleeding by severing the main arteries in the neck, and second to stun the bird by piercing the brain; this relaxes the muscles controlling the feathers, allowing for easy removal without tearing the skin. Killing should be done by the bleeding and braining, or stunning, method, irrespective of the method of plucking to be used.

The utensils needed for killing are a sharp-pointed knife with a straight cutting edge, a weighted blood can with a hook to attach to the lower part of the beak to hold the bird steady, and a stout cord with a small piece of wood tied at the end by which to hang the bird for dressing. Hang the bird up by the feet, so that the bird's body will be in line with the operator's eyes.

To bleed the bird, grasp the head firmly in the left hand, the comb next to the palm; do not squeeze the neck, but put pressure on the points of the jaw to force the bird to open its mouth. Insert the blade of the knife into the bird's mouth, cutting edge towards the palm of the hand, the point well back past the jaw bones and to the left of the neck. Apply slight pressure on the knife and draw it out. If properly cut the blood will flow freely.

Braining immediately follows the bleeding and can be done through the inside of the mouth or from the outside of the head from a point in front of the eye. The part of the brain to be pierced is located at the back of the skull at a point approximately at the base of the comb. Hold the bird's head as before and insert the knife in the slit in the roof of the mouth or from under the eye at an angle toward the base of the comb. Bear down on the handle of the knife, giving it a turn when the bird indicates that the brain has been pierced by a struggle or by uttering a characteristic squawk.

After the braining operation is completed hang the blood can on the lower beak by inserting the hook through from the outside of the mouth. This arrangement will ensure the blood flowing into the can.

✓ ✓

Q.—Does the feeding of green feed to turkeys under confinement assist growth and finish?

A.—The effect of feeding fresh green forage, such as grass clippings, alfalfa or clover, or vegetable tops, on the general physical condition of the growing chicken or turkey is quite apparent. The high colour of skin and shanks, as well as the bright condition of plumage, is ample evidence that the bird is in thrifty condition. Such individuals are also found to be in excellent fleshing and carrying a reasonable amount of fat, both internally and externally.

General economy in feed consumption is also noted. The feeding of supplementary green forage is essential

(Continued on page 8)

The Perennial Border

by A. H. Walker

Have you a perennial flower border on the farm home grounds, or are you planning to start one? In either case, now is the time to replant the existing one or to plant a new one. If the old one has not been replanted for over five years, practically everything excepting Pæonies and Bleeding-heart will need to be split up and replanted, as the plants will have spread out until they are touching each other, leaving little or no room for cultivation between them. Moreover, the central portions of many plants have become woody and are producing poor quality of growth and flowers. When a job like this is being done, so much good material will be discarded that your neighbours will have a good opportunity to get the plants they need to set out a new border; for when old plants are divided, only a comparatively small piece of the outer young growth is required for replanting, and as several such pieces are available from each plant, many neighbours may be supplied.

Location of Border

Those who have an established border may not be able to change its location, but when a new one is being established where the grounds are large enough to have a good size lawn at the rear, this is the ideal location, either on the margin or across the back of the lawn, particularly if there is a background such as a hedge, shrubbery or even a good row of well kept raspberries or other fruit bushes which will not only form a background to set off the flowers but will block off the lawn from the vegetable area, should the border be at the back of the lawn. Where there is no back lawn, the most suitable location is on the western margin of the lawn with a background of something, if possible.

Outline of Border

As the plants composing the border are more or less loose and informal in their habit of growth, and of varying heights from a few inches to several feet, the whole plantation is informal in character and as a consequence anything which will assist in this direction should be done; hence the outline of the border facing the lawn should be irregular in width.

Preparation of the Soil

As the border will not be disturbed for five years, it follows that the soil should be well prepared, being well manured and deeply dug to provide a deep rich soil which will absorb and retain moisture, a great asset during spells of dry weather.

Planting

Planting should be done not later than the latter part of September, to give the plants a chance to become thoroughly established before cold weather sets in. Before

planting, make a rough sketch of the border on paper, dividing the area into irregular sections, the size of each being determined by the plants available. The number of plants (of one kind) in each section will also be determined by their height and width, but on the average there should be at least three, to five and seven, depending on the size of the border and the extent of the grounds, as everything should be proportionate.

Arrangement of Flowers

Arrangement with regard to height and distribution with a view to harmony of colour is also a consideration. This should be figured out and marked on the sketch. In this connection keep in mind that the border is to have a naturalistic appearance, consequently do not try to grade plants according to their heights from back to front, as this will spoil the naturalistic effect. At the same time it must also be understood that the taller plants would naturally be kept toward the back, bringing some forward here and there to offset the possibility of stiffness. This is done throughout the whole border and is done at its best in borders which vary in width, using the taller kinds in the wide parts and the shorter ones in the narrower sections. Avoid using plants near each other whose colours do not harmonize. Mistakes of this kind will doubtless be made, but the offending plants can be changed the following fall.

Supplemental Planting

It is common practice to introduce other plants to the border, such as various species of so-called Dutch bulbs for an early spring display when but few perennials are in bloom, and to use annuals to help maintain a more continuous and brighter display during the whole season. This is a matter of choice. Personally, my opinion is that all such schemes defeat the whole purpose of the border, relegating it to the status of a composite conglomeration which is an insult to the perennials and altogether wrong. One of the great pleasures to be derived from the culture of perennials is the thrill of watching each coming along into flower in its season: we may be sorry to see them pass out of flower but their short visit has still been thoroughly enjoyed. Bulbs, annual flowers and tender perennials are all excellent, but — "A place for everything, and everything in its place."

DEFICITS MEAN HUNGER

The world faces a deficit of 1,800,000 tons of fats compared with a 100,000-ton surplus last year. Meat deficit is estimated at 1,900,000 tons compared with a 1944 deficit of 100,000. Sugar shortage is estimated at 2,400,000 tons against a 1944 deficit of 200,000 tons.

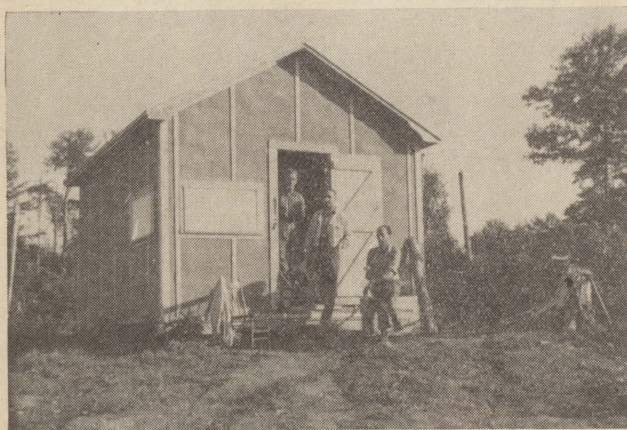
NEWFOUNDLAND . . . (Continued from page 2)

ing this year 12 acres of potatoes, 8 acres of turnips, 500 bearing fruit trees, some of which are pears, and he has a poultry enterprise of some 2,600 laying hens. To date, Mr. Earle has cleared only about 40 acres of land, but he is now adding a dairy herd to his list of enterprises. He anticipates no difficulty in growing all the roughage his stock will require, though he expects to purchase his grain and other concentrates.

Newfoundland has an ideal climate for such crops as potatoes. The plant develops a foliage much more abundant and of a deeper green colour than that seen in Quebec and splendid crops of potatoes are grown. As soon as one leaves the city of St. John's, every household seems to have its potato patch. One of the surprising things is the fact that there are no potato bugs, which is certainly a blessing, though potatoes are not free from occasional severe infestations of early and late blight.

Another enthusiastic farmer in the Humber Valley is Mr. Weldon Clouston, a former Diploma student of MacDonald College. Mr. Clouston, who has been in the Government Agricultural Service for a number of years, has now started farming near Deer Lake and is specializing in vegetable production.

While there are perhaps decided limits to the agricultural development in Newfoundland, it seems fairly evident that there are areas on which a permanent agriculture can be developed.



"Headquarters camp", Humber Valley. Seated, W. Badcock; on doorstep, J. F. Dawson, Director of Land Development; in doorway, K. Gillingham, camp manager.

Young Farmers Featured at St. Hyacinthe

As in past years, the work of Junior Farmers Clubs was given a prominent place at the St. Hyacinthe Fair, and over 200 members of clubs from the districts of St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet participated in the various contests staged for their benefit. The St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society puts aside a considerable amount of money each year for grants in aid of junior work which enables the clubs to hold these annual contests, realizing that the edu-

POULTRY . . . (Continued from page 6)

where the stock is confined to wire perches. One caution, however, should be noted. Do not give forage out from areas where chickens are on pasture. Birds fed green feed show heavier final weights and grade higher as dressed carcasses than those fed only the regular grain and mash ration.

Prepare to store dried grass and alfalfa hay for fall and winter use.

1 1

Q.—How many nests are needed for the pullet flock?

A.—One nest for every five layers is recommended. When pullets come into full production the rate of production is usually high. Since more eggs are laid in the forenoon period, there is a great need for sufficient nests to allow the layers to find one when needed. If nests are not available, the birds will develop the habit of laying on the floor. It is often difficult to break the floor-laying habit and individual egg records are often ruined because of it.

1 1

Q.—How should molting hens be handled to bring them into prime condition for breeding?

A.—Normal molting hens in the fall season are in a rest period and should be given good management to bring them back to body condition for laying as soon as possible. When the feathers have been dropped a laying ration is advisable to hasten feather development and fat production. Where possible allow them to range in a shaded area with ample green forage.

1 1

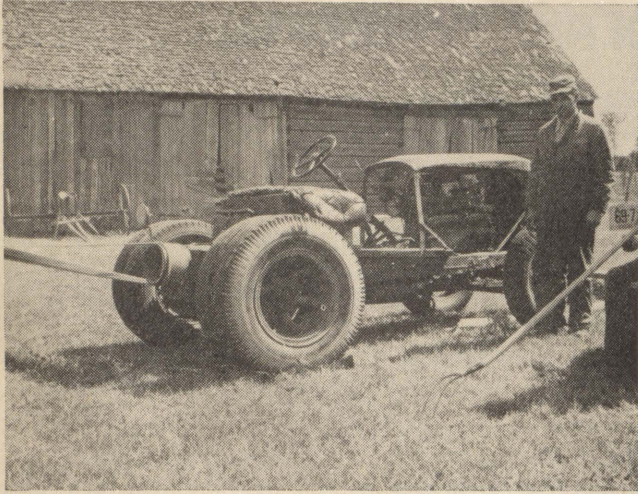
Q.—In selecting pullets what precaution should be taken to ensure maximum egg production efficiency?

A.—Uniform condition, as regards age and sexual maturity, is necessary to have a group of pullets come into lay at about the same time and respond to management quickly by a high per cent production. A uniform flock should come into full production in about six weeks' time. It is therefore advisable to select mainly on the basis of physical condition. Where family groups are being housed for trap-nest records greater differences in maturity may be necessary. Flocks of similar condition are easier handled when feeding for high fall and winter production.

cational value of these competitions is important in preparing our young farmers for their future tasks.

Regional judging contests, to choose the teams to represent the district in the provincial finals in Sherbrooke, were held and the following teams were the winners: in cattle judging Baie du Febvre and St. Hugues; hog judging, La Présentation; sheep judging, Upton. The competition consisted of judging, detailed reasons for the placings, and a general examination on livestock breeding and raising.

Good Home Made Tractors are Possible



Mr. Kelly's home-made tractor, showing the power take-off arrangement.

From time to time, while travelling through the rural districts, one comes across home made tractors which are really doing good work. We are showing herewith photographs of such a machine built by Mr. Kelly, Pontiac County, Quebec. The Kelly Brothers have built two of these home made tractors and both have given good service. The present one is, however, an improvement on the first.

One of the difficult things to accomplish in a home made tractor is the making of a good power take-off for belt work. Mr. Kelly's method of doing this is original and worth describing. To do belt work with this tractor

Mr. Kelly disconnects the drive shaft going to the rear wheels at the rear of the transmission and puts in its place the belt pulley shaft, which is connected to the transmission through a universal joint, and then runs at a slight angle with the transmission in order to sidestep the differential housing of the tractor rear axle.

Mr. Kelly does a large amount of custom threshing every year, in addition to his own farm work, and both his tractors have given good satisfaction driving a thresher.

A truck transmission and rear axle make a good farm tractor without the use of a second transmission. However, a truck with two speeds in the rear axle is superior to one with only one speed. The main thing in a good home made tractor is solid construction and rather short coupling between the front and rear wheel. Chains are of advantage in improving traction with these machines, and for this most home made tractor users employ heavy chains such as are used for snow plow work on big trucks.

Parts necessary for home made tractors are not readily available now, but with the war over, and new trucks coming on the market, there will probably be plenty of very useful material available in the near future, permitting mechanically inclined farm boys to build these machines for themselves. A home made tractor is not the equal of a commercial machine for a large farm, but, if well made, it will do a surprising amount of work and is a good source of mechanical draw-bar power suitable for smaller farms.—L.G.H.

Announcing a Pure Bred Beef Cattle Sale

For a number of years the Department of Agriculture has been sponsoring a progressive programme of beef improvement in the Province. This has taken various forms but it has become known and widely advertised through the Fat Stock Show and Sale held at Sherbrooke annually. This sale has established many new records and is now rated, by competent judges, one of the best in Canada. The quality of cattle has been greatly improved and the technique in fitting and showing has reached a point of near perfection. This improvement has been brought about through the purchase of better sires and female breeding stock and by practising rigid selection or culling within the herds. It has been encouraged through the cooperation of the Packing House Industry and various interested business firms as well as the favorable prevailing price structure.

During the early stages of this programme, feeder cattle had to be purchased outside the province. For the most part these were western steers and they made a good show. In recent years the cattle for the most part have been home bred which indicates the great progress which has been made. To further encourage home production the Fat Stock Show and Sale Committee have adopted the

policy that *only home bred cattle may be shown in 1946 and after*. Because of this a sale of high class breeding cattle will be held in conjunction with the Fat Stock Show and Sale. It will be held at Sherbrooke on October 18 at 2 P.M.

All farmers interested in obtaining high class breeding stock should plan to attend. The three beef breeds, Short-horn, Hereford and Angus, will be represented. The selection committee have picked only the best. In fact most of the cattle listed in the catalogue could not have been purchased at private treaty. They will be on display the previous day.

HANDICAPPED

A professor, while tramping through a field, found himself confronted by an angry bull. Wishing only to pass and not to offend the beast, the professor said: "My friend, you are my superior in strength and I am your superior in mind, and so, being so equally gifted, let us arbitrate the matter."

"Oh, no," replied the bull. "Let's toss for it."

So the professor lost.



CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Co-operative Objectives

TO RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING AND THE STANDARDS OF LIFE.

There is in progress in the United States a campaign to secure federal and state legislation to permit taxation of the savings which co-operatives return to their members. A similar campaign in Canada resulted in the recent royal commission inquiry, from which there will be a report and recommendations. In the United States the co-operatives are making a vigorous reply to those who would tax savings returns. One folder which they publish carries a statement from Victor Emanuel, chairman of the board of Aviation Corporation and a director of a number of other corporations, including Republic Steel Corporation.

Mr. Emanuel argues that co-operatives have no profits and that there can be no taxation of what does not exist. He states that business men are foolish to make an attack on farmers and their way of doing business, and suggests that it would be "much better for the NTEA (National Tax Equality Association) to work with the farm leadership of this country" to eliminate the "double taxation" of corporations and their stockholders. By double taxation he means the imposing of an income tax on corporations in addition to a personal income tax on the dividends of those shareholders who are liable for personal income tax.

To eliminate the corporation income tax would be helpful to the Aviation Corporation, Standard Gas and Electric Co., Republic Steel Corporation, New York Shipbuilding and the other corporations of which Mr. Emanuel is a director, but it would be of no service to the common man—the farmer, the workingman, the office worker, the small business man—those toilers whose standard of living the co-operative movement seeks to raise. Governments must have money to meet war debt charges and social security commitments, and what they would lose if they were to discontinue taxation of corporation income they would have to make up in taxes much more likely to fall directly on the backs of ordinary folks.

More than that, taxation of corporations helps to control them and limit their growth. There must be some limit to the expansion of corporations. They become so powerful that democracy cannot function, so powerful that they dominate the thinking and opinion of the country, so powerful that governments listen to them more attentively than they listen to private citizens. As a result of the same individuals (for instance, Mr. Emanuel) serving on many different corporation directorates there develops an "esprit de corporation" which prevents competition and fosters

monopoly—which would not be a bad thing if it were not unrecognized and uncontrolled.

This great network of corporations is greater than any of the individuals who control its parts. Well-meaning directors, with all their power, are powerless to direct or control this "octopus". It keeps on getting larger and larger, and the average citizen becomes more and more dependent on it, and more and more helpless and voiceless. In the United States the common people have tried, with no great success, to control the big business octopus with "trust-busting" legislation and prosecutions. In the Scandinavian countries the people have established more satisfactory control, through a counter-balancing and powerful co-operative movement.

In this country there are many people, and they are not confined to one political party, who would save democracy by strengthening the state as a competitor in power with the profit business structure. Then, both within and without this first group, there are those who hope for a sufficiently rapid growth of the co-operative movement to enable the average citizen to share fairly in the development and government of the country, and to maintain a sense of citizenship. Strangely enough, those Canadians who put their hope in the development of co-operatives also include some people who would end so-called "double taxation."

So long at least as corporations have money to pay into political party funds they have money to pay into the public treasury. Let's keep in mind the two major co-operative objectives: raising the standard of living of ordinary folks, and raising their standard of life through democratic sharing of community and national responsibilities.

—Rural Co-operator

New Co-op in Lotbinière

A group of Lotbinière farmers have just formed an association called "The District of Lotbinière Potato Growers' Co-operative Society". Head Office will be located at St. Croix, and there are already 130 active members recruited throughout the parishes of St. Antoine, St. Edouard, Lotbinière, St. Apolinaire, Issoudun and St. Croix. The production and marketing of early potatoes will be the object of this society. Not less than 80,000 bags are likely to be shipped to outside markets in 1945.

Co-op Managers Meet at Plessisville

Twenty co-operative managers from the counties of Mégantic, Wolfe and Arthabaska got together to study Co-operation at the Provincial Flax School of Plessisville from July 24th to the 27th. Meetings were presided over by Mr. Philippe Granger, District Agronomist and talks were conducted by Mr. Roméo Martin of the Co-operative Fédérée. Also present in an advisory capacity were several heads of the Co-operative Fédérée, Mr. Laurier Descoteaux, Director of the Rural Economy Service of the Department of Agriculture and the agronomists of the district.

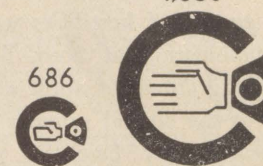
Sessions started Tuesday afternoon and ended Friday night. Three main questions were studied: review of various services and the discussion of co-operative problems, administrative problems and the manufacture of mashes and feeds for domestic animals. The managers of the Eastern townships co-operatives were principally concerned with problems regarding butter and cheese-making and the grain and mash business.

Financial and administrative questions were topics of the day on Thursday. Several

co-operative presidents joined the managers for the study of these problems. Mr. Adhémar Gratton, professor at Oka and propagandist for the Co-operative Fédérée, spoke on co-operative grist-mills and the manufacture of feed mashes. Questions of transportation and grain storage were also taken up.

10 YEARS OF CO-OPERATIVE GROWTH IN CANADA

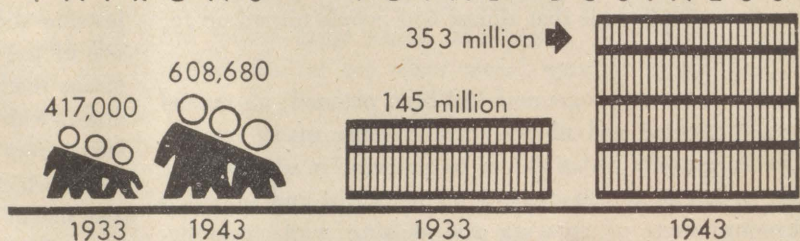
ASSOCIATIONS 1,650



1933 1943

PATRONS

TOTAL BUSINESS



Market Comments

Prices of live stock and animal products record a close comparison both with the previous year and the previous month. The decline from the previous month is largely seasonal. The chief exception to the general trend was in hog prices which were higher than the previous year and the previous month.

The supply may have had some influence in the case of hogs. For the first thirty-two weeks, the number of hogs slaughtered was down about two million or over one-third off from the figures of the same period last year. The number of cattle slaughtered was about one-quarter and calves one-fifth over the number of the same period last year. Fewer sheep and lambs were slaughtered, yet when exports are added the output is 14 per cent over last year.

The war is over, lend-lease has stopped and crops are light. This is big news in marketing for one month. The finish of the war with Japan came with dramatic suddenness. The announcement of the termination of lend-lease followed promptly. The light harvests vary with different crops and from section to section. In eastern Canada, a good crop of hay was gathered in weather that, while ideal for hay making, was in some parts too dry for other crops.

Perhaps the nearest approach to a failure is in the apple crop which outside of British Columbia is reported almost a complete loss. As this is written, word comes of an embargo on export of barley as a necessary measure to

ensure feed supply. Canadian supplies of wheat plus the good crop of the United States may come in handy and in any case we may and should be thankful that the light crop did not come when the war was on.

Trend of Prices

	Aug. 1944	July 1945	Aug. 1945
LIVESTOCK:	\$	\$	\$
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.15	12.65	12.22
Cows, good, per cwt.	9.03	9.50	9.20
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.85	7.40	7.18
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.20	5.95	5.85
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	14.00	14.60	14.17
Veal, common, per cwt.	9.90	10.35	9.85
Lambs, good, per cwt.	12.50	14.50	13.70
Lambs, common, per cwt.	7.67	10.00	9.67
Bacon hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	17.25	20.20	20.50
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.22	0.22
Eggs, Grade A Large, per doz.	0.41½	0.39	0.46
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.24	0.31	0.31
Chickens, dressed, Milk fed A, per lb.	.034	0.37⅞	0.37½
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Yellow Transparent, per bus.	2.00-2.75		
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	0.70-1.25		2.25
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Pomologists Visit New York State

It may have been the fine weather; it may have been the fact that it was the day of official holiday following the ending of hostilities with Japan, or it may have been a combination of both, but whatever it was, a record-breaking crowd of apple-growers and their friends turned out to the annual summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society, held this year on August 15th at Chazy and Peru in New York State on the shores of beautiful Lake Champlain. Over 160 automobiles were counted on the parking lots and at a conservative figure of four persons per car it is probable that almost 650 people turned up for the outing.

No elaborate programme had been planned; no reports were presented and no set speeches were made, but the Quebec growers had a chance to see what is advertised as the largest McIntosh orchard in the world and to watch demonstrations of spraying and dusting with up-to-the-minute equipment. Many of them had seen movies of this and similar equipment at previous meetings of the Society.

On arrival at Chazy Orchards, Inc., where 1,200 acres are carrying 40,000 McIntosh trees, the first stop was at the 100,000 bushel cold storage plant which was duly visited and inspected. From there the crowd drove a couple of miles along the side of the orchard to see the first demonstration: a modern power duster at work. This machine can dust 100 acres in a 14-hour working day, putting on the dust at the rate of 2 pounds per tree or 75 pounds per acre at a cost of about 5 cents per pound. Dr. Arthur Burrell, well known to Quebec apple growers who come to the pomological society meetings, explained that they do not put all their trust in dusting, neither do they depend entirely on spraying. They have found that a combination

of dusting and spraying, depending on conditions and the control desired, is the ideal arrangement.

The spraying demonstration featured a 16-nozzel single broom sprayer mounted on a platform above the sprayer unit, which delivers 35 gallons of spray per minute at 450 pounds pressure. The spray is applied at the rate of about 12 gallons per tree and the ball and socket joint arrangement of the boom makes it possible for a boy to operate the gun alone, while a man drives the tractor which hauls the spray tank and pump. The height of the tower is adjustable and it can be raised or lowered according to the size of the trees being sprayed; spraying from this height means that the spray is applied from the top of the tree down, with consequently better results. The sprayer is serviced from a central mixing station by 750 gallon tank trucks which can fill up in 2 minutes with spray material. The size of the tires on the sprayer (38 x 11 inches) makes it possible to operate even when the ground in the orchard is very soft.

A short stop was next made to examine some top-working of McIntosh on hardy stock which was explained by Don Green, manager of the Chazy Orchards. At this time Mr. I. H. Calhoun, President of Chazy Orchards, Inc., and Mr. Amos Avery, President of the Champlain Valley Fruit Growers' Association, were introduced to the crowd. Lunch was next on the programme; a picnic lunch on the shore of the lake at a sandy beach, the sight of which made many of the visitors wish they had remembered the suggestion in the programme to "bring along your bathing suit." As a matter of fact, some of the guests forgot to bring lunch, but they were seen to be doing all right with soft drinks bought on the spot and sandwiches supplied by friends who had brought along a surplus.



High pressure spray applied from the top down.



Part of the crowd at the orchards.



Doing a good job with a modern duster.

Following lunch, most of the cars went on through Plattsburg to Peru and visited three of the orchards in that part of the country. Here, experiments have been carried on by Dr. Burrell on the use of mild sulphurs for scab control, and the orchards which were visited by the growers were in remarkably good condition as compared with other orchards noticed en route. The apple crop, there as here at home, is, of course, practically non-existent but, at any rate, by taking care to apply the proper spray materials and, above all, by applying their sprays and dusts when temperature and humidity conditions were just right, as determined by careful study of weather reports, they have managed to keep the foliage on their trees in good condition and are expecting to be able to harvest a normal crop next summer.

New Appointment in Poultry Division

Mr. P. H. Marsot has been appointed Assistant Chief in the Poultry Division of the Department, to assist in the work of the division which has increased in step with the tremendously enlarged development which has taken place in the poultry industry in this province during the past few years. In this connection it is interesting to note that our production of day-old chicks has now reached the point where it is practically unnecessary to import any from other provinces.

Mr. Marsot is a graduate of Oka, where he obtained his B.S.A. degree in 1935. He was in the employ of the Marketing Service of the Federal Department of Agriculture until the fall of 1937, when he entered the provincial service as a poultry instructor, a position which he held until his new post was announced.

Burnside Sale Averages \$400

Adelard Godbout, Quebec's former Premier, paid the highest price for any animal at the annual Burnside Sale on August 11th when he bought Burnside Honour Roll for \$1075.00, against spirited counter-bidding. This bull calf, by Burnside Lucky Top Grade out of Burnside Lucky Mary 2nd, was born November 1944 and was apparently wanted by a number of bidders.

Top price for females and second highest price of the sale was paid by W. A. Newton of Vankleek Hill when he bought Macon Norina, a "very good" cow consigned by Wynyates Farm, for \$675.00. Next high was the \$650.00 paid by Shirley Ayr Farm, Mount Union, Pa. for River Edge Bertie, bred by Frank Manson, Como, and consigned by R. R. Ness and Sons.

Auctioneer Franklyn sold 40 animals for a total of \$16,050.00 though more animals than this had been expected. Four head due to arrive from Scotland, ordered especially for the sale, did not arrive, and a few other animals were withdrawn because of test. A good crowd, including a considerable number of American buyers, was on hand.

Leon Sedillot Wins Agricultural Merit Competition

This year's winner of the coveted Merit Agricole medal, that coveted decoration which is the badge of the exceptionally good farmer, is Leon Sedillot, who has a farm at St. Remi in Napierville County. Second place was taken by George E. Smith, Napierville, and Clifford Oswald, St. Augustin, came third. Out of a possible 1000 points these three contestants scored 909, 894½ and 887½ respectively.

The late spring and generally poor weather conditions apparently discouraged many prospective candidates from entering the competition this year, for there were only 37 entries made of whom 5 were competing for the gold medal, 29 for the silver medal and 3 for the bronze medal.

In the class for non-professional or "amateur" farmers, a gold medal went to the farm of the St. Remi Agricultural School which is under the direction of Brother F. Dion and whose farm scored 914 points. First place among competitors for the silver medal went to Ernest Roy of Rivière des Prairies.

This year's contest judges were Dr. Maurice St. Pierre, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, J. A. Fowley, St. Thuribe, W. L. Carr, Huntingdon, and L. P. Laberge, La Malbaie, last year's winner. P. Lagloire was the secretary of the committee of judges.

Chinese Agriculturists Visit Quebec

Two delegates from China, Dr. M. Yang and Dr. C. S. Hsieh, were guests of the Department last month. They studied the general organization of the Department, visited several of the regional agronomic offices, and met a number of agronomes. A tour of the province took them to the Regional Agricultural School at St. Martine, Macdonald College, the St. Hyacinthe Dairy School, the Deschambault Farm School and the Fur-Bearing Animal Breeding Station.

The visitors were particularly interested in our system of farm contests, the agronomie service and the development of co-operatives, a knowledge of which they stated will be of great benefit to them when they return to China where they plan to draw up a programme for agriculture adaptable to the particular needs of the Chinese Republic.

Less Sugar for Bees

The W.P.T.B. recently announced further restrictions on sugar for the feeding of bees. Only 15 pounds per hive are allowed and only those beekeepers who sell honey are eligible for sugar. This indicates that some honey will have to be fed back to the bees this fall to supplement the lower sugar allowance, a fact that should be borne in mind before too much honey is disposed of. This is particularly important in the case of those who keep bees as a hobby—they will not be able to obtain any sugar.

Sherbrooke's Sixtieth Anniversary Fair

Directors of the Sherbrooke Fair were determined to make a smashing success of their exhibition this year, and with the co-operation of exhibitors, spectators and the weather-man, they achieved their goal. Exhibits were entered in larger numbers in every class except in hogs: the 450 head of cattle overflowed into the hog barn, and there were some 225 horses, 180 sheep, 55 hogs and 600 fowls. The midway was jammed with a total of over 63,000 spectators during the week, larger crowds than the management could remember seeing for at least twenty years. An increased prize list was an important factor in bringing out so many exhibits in livestock, but every department and division at the Fair registered an improvement over last year. The industrial displays in the Main Building were particularly good; almost every booth was filled, and good displays had been prepared by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Mines, and Lands and Forests.

A feature of the Sherbrooke Fair is always the cattle parade, held on at least two afternoons in front of the grandstand. Lack of sufficient handlers prevented all the animals from coming out to be looked over by the crowd, but the cream of the horses and cattle paraded and received an enthusiastic welcome. The best dairy herd in the parade, as judged by Dr. E. S. Archibald of the C.E.F., was the Ayrshire herd of the St. Julien Hospital, which won the Conklin Trophy, and the horses making the best showing was the group of Belgians owned by Hugh McClary.

Several improvements to the fair grounds made for much more comfort for the spectators. The Midway area had been paved since last year, and the row of restaurants under the grandstand, always, to our mind, a fire hazard, has been removed. The racing track has been graded and resurfaced, which no doubt contributed in no small measure to the excellent brand of racing witnessed. Permanent Bingo booths have been erected, and many of the buildings have been repaired and painted, including extensive repairs to the building used as living quarters for the junior judges and exhibitors, which had been allowed to fall into a particularly bad state of repair.

One further improvement which we hope to see made soon is a system in the Arena which would allow casual spectators who drop in to watch the judging to know what is going on. There is nothing to indicate which class is being judged, who the exhibitors are or whose animals finish at the top. Some sort of scoreboard on which at least the class being judged could be posted, and a well-operated public address system over which comments and news could be broadcast would, in our opinion, help to increase the number of spectators in the Arena, whose attendance this year was deplorably small.

Beef Classes are Strong

An outstanding feature of the show were the entries in the beef cattle classes which brought out 62 Shorthorns,

47 Herefords and 28 head of Angus. Much of the credit for the fine showing must go to the annual Fall Fat Stock Show which has done much to increase the enthusiasm and the technique of breeders of beef cattle in this province. An increase of 40% in the prize money available this year helped too.

In Shorthorns, Mrs. Stuart's Electors Standard was senior and grand champion, a Klaymore-bred two year old. M. MacAskill, Bury, had the junior champion, W. P. Sherman the reserve senior and C. E. Sharman the reserve junior.

Female classes were large and good and two Stuart entries stood top: Beathon Golden Nancy was senior and grand champion, and Quitiva May Lancaster was junior and reserve grand champion. F. G. Bennett had the reserve junior and W. E. Martin the reserve senior champions. F. G. Bennett won most of the group classes and C. E. Sharman took the Shorthorn Special. Competition in Aberdeen Angus was between Carl McClay of Knowlton and Howard Murray of Magog. In males, McClay had the senior and grand and the junior champion, Murray the reserves. Female junior champion and the breeder's herd ribbons went to McClay, Murray standing first in the other championship and group classes.

The five Hereford herds showed up well, with C. D. French's entries taking senior and grand in both sexes. The junior and reserve grand male was shown by John Nichol and Son, Lennoxville, who also had junior and reserve grand females. W. S. Brock, Danville, had both reserve seniors.

Dairy Cattle

Holsteins, with 107 head shown, topped the dairy cattle classes in numbers, with the entries of Alfred and Albert Pepin sharing top honours. Amedée Toupin had reserve senior and grand champion female and won the progeny of dam class, while Alfred Pepin had all the other group classes. Alfred Pepin had reserve senior and grand and junior reserve male, Albert the other championships. His senior and grand champion was Mastio Tensen Snow Rag Apple.

The St. Julien Hospital provided some real competition among Ayrshires, for their Deschambault Laliberte was reserve senior and grand champion male. They had senior and grand championship female on Elegante de St. Julien, junior champion female on St. Julien Excellente, and won the groups with one exception. Mrs. C. A. Wadey's Green Hill Pride was senior and grand champion male, Major Kelvendale was junior male for Albert Dube, and reserve was Doug Johnson's King of St. Benoit. Reserve senior and grand female was Chenard 40th for M. St. Marie and Sons, with Mrs. Wadey's Paramount Snowflake 2nd, junior reserve.

Jerseys were dominated by the entries of Miss E. Speyer of Massawippi, who annexed the ribbons for both male

reserves, and stood down in the female classes only to the reserve senior and grand champion of A. A. Carson. J. B. Woodyatt of Georgeville had the senior and grand champion male on Gables Standard, and Carsons had the junior on Pinetree Popeye's Success.

Of the five herds of Canadians, competition was between O. A. Fowler, Kingsbury, and L. Duquette, Fulford.

Sheep

In Leicesters, Mrs. J. L. Parnell had best flock and champion ewe, John Pibus the champion ram. Slack Bros. had the tops in Shropshires, but stood down to H. V. Burns, Cookshire in Hampshires, except in one class. In Oxfords, F. G. Bennett had best ewe and flock, C. H. Pearson the best ram. In Cheviots Slack Bros. won all the ram classes and the shearling ewes, and Murray had the ribbon for the best flock. Murray also led in the Southdown classes although Slack Bros. won the aged ram class.

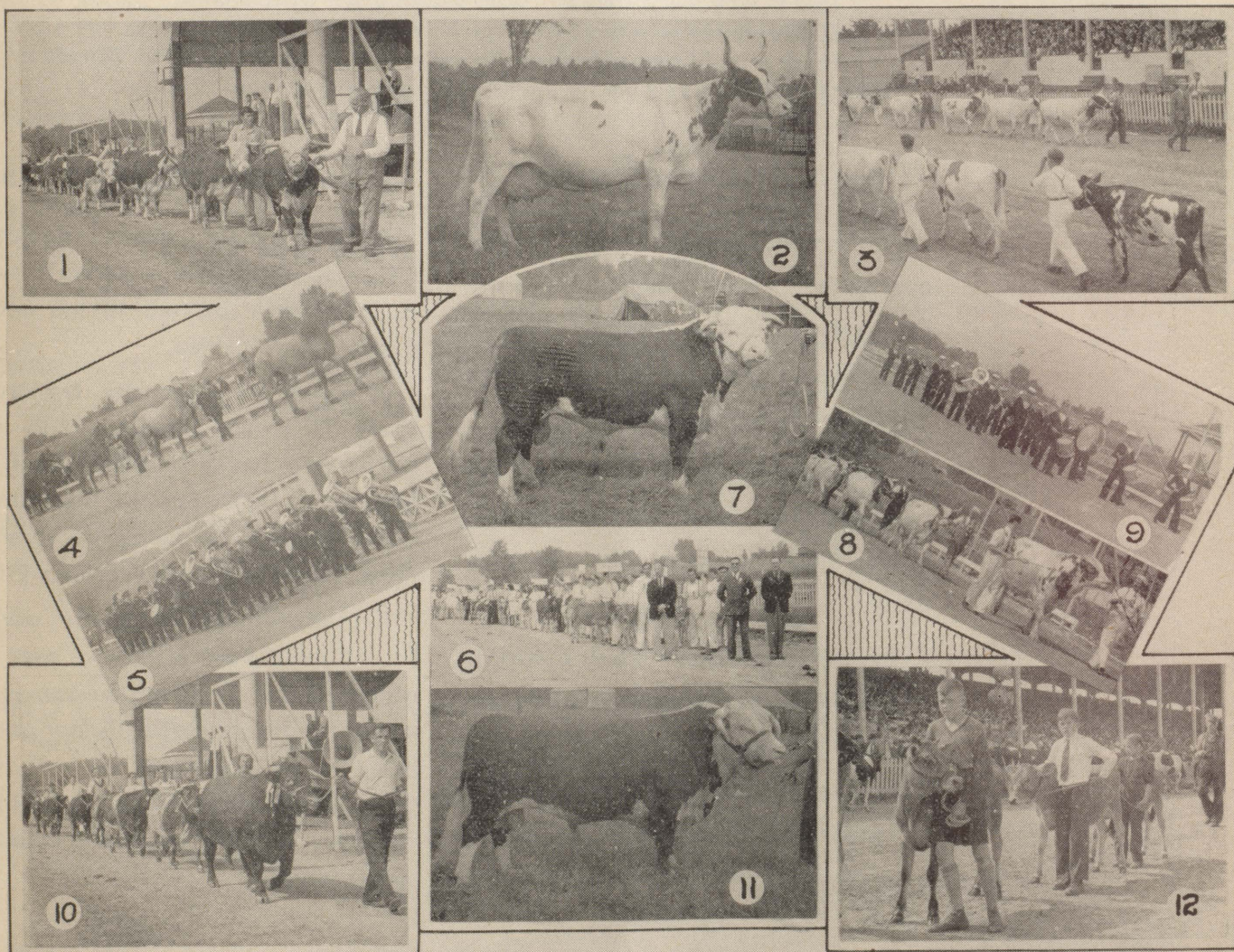
Horses

The entries in the heavy horse classes were up over last year, with 135. Five exhibitors brought Clydesdales to the show, and Mrs. C. A. Wadey, Foster, had both champions. J. D. Stalker had the best two-year old filly and won the get of sire class and W. H. Duffy, South Durham, won progeny or dam.

The Belgian representatives were a credit to the breed, and the best were shown by Edmond Proteau, St. Sebastien, who had champion stallion and mare, get of sire and progeny of dam. R. St. Marie had reserve champion mare.

Percheron ribbons went to Jos. Heams, Cookshire, for stallion, to D. J. Whitcomb, Hatley, for champion mare and progeny of dam, and to M. B. Corey, Hatley, for get of sire.

Canadian horses were represented only by the display of C. E. Gevry, Waterloo.



SEEN AT SHERBROOKE

1. Col. Lyon's Herefords. 2. The Grand Champion Ayrshire. 3. Mrs. C. A. Wadey's herd. 4. The horses were impressive. 5. The Sherbrooke Band got a big hand. 6. Junior calf club members. 7. The Grand Champion Hereford. 8. A fine herd sire. 9. Everybody liked the Navy Band. 10. Mrs. Stuart's shorthorn champion and herd. 11. Beef on the hoof. 12. They start them young at Sherbrooke.



FARMERS'

HUNGRY EUROPE NEEDS MEAT

The shortage of food in liberated Europe is desperate. Meat is one of the most critical needs.

As a great food-producing nation, Canada must, can—and will—help to meet this emergency.

That is why *slaughtering* has been placed under strict control.

That is why *ration coupons* will soon be used again by Canadians to buy meat.

There is only one objective:—To reduce meat consumption in Canada in order to provide direct aid for the hungry peoples of Europe.

Slaughter Control

Farmers who slaughter meat for their own or their farmer neighbor's use are required to submit monthly reports (Form RB-61) and to surrender coupons for the meat they use *and* sell.

Any excess of meat over the farmer's or his neighbor's needs may be sold only to the holder of a regular slaughter permit.

The minimum amount which a farmer may sell to such a permit holder is one quarter of beef or half a hog carcass. Sheep, lambs or calves slaughtered by a farmer for his own or his neighbor's use may not be sold into the meat trade.

Locker Operators

Under the meat rationing regulations, locker operators are required to submit a list of their patrons to the nearest Ration Branch Office.

A supply of Consumer Declaration forms is being forwarded to each locker operator who will, in turn, distribute them to his patrons. The patron is responsible for completing the form and filing it with the Ration Branch Office.

Consumers must surrender coupons for all meat held in lockers over and above 4 lbs. for each person in the household at a rate of 2 lbs. per coupon. However, no more than one half of the "M" coupons in the ration books of the consumer and his household need be surrendered.



INFLATION
HURTS
EVERYBODY



PRICE CONTROL
KEEPS PRICES
WITHIN REACH
OF EVERYBODY



STARVING
COUNTRIES
MUST BE FED

BULLETIN



MEAT RATIONING FACTS

Amount of Ration will be roughly 2 lbs. (carcass weight) per person, per week.

Rationed Meats. All cooked, canned, and frozen meats and "red" meats.

Rationed Meats—beef brain, head, tail, blood, tripe; calf brain, head; pork brain, head, tail, pigfeet, spare ribs; lamb brain, head, tail, fries; poultry, game and fish (canned or fresh).

Coupons—brown "M" coupons in Ration Book No. 5. One coupon will become valid each week.

Coupon Values—Group "A", 1 lb. per coupon; Group "B", 1 1/2 lbs. per coupon; Group "C", 2 lbs. per coupon; Group

"D", 2 1/2 lbs. per coupon; Group "E", 3 lbs. per coupon.

Tokens. Tokens, eight of which are equivalent to one coupon, will be used as coupon change.

Farmers must turn in to their Local Ration Boards a coupon for each 4 lbs. of meat (carcass weight) they use in their households from their own slaughtering. So that they may buy other meats from their butchers, no more than one-half of the valid coupons in the hands of the farmer and his household need be surrendered. Farmers who sell meat to a neighbour farmer must collect coupons at the rate of 4 lbs. (carcass weight) per coupon.

Rationing

Is your assurance of a fair share.

Is a protection against waste...shortages...inflation.

That is why farmers are asked to *continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards*—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope:

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD



INFLATION STILL THREATENS



RATIONING MEANS A SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL



DEFLATION THE PRICE OF INFLATION

Provincial Junior Judging Champions Picked at Sherbrooke

Each year, in the first days of Sherbrooke Fair, interest centers around the activities of the junior farmers of the province who come from all quarters to participate in contests in stock judging, showmanship and halter making. Department of Agriculture officials, collaborating with the Federal men, have kept the interest of the young club members high, and some 200 of them, finalists in local contests staged earlier, were at Sherbrooke Fair to compete, among other prizes, for the honour of representing Quebec Province in the National Contests to be held in Toronto in November.

The winning team of dairy cattle judges was that of Bob Ness and Murray Templeton of the Howick Club. Ness, the highest individual scorer with a point total of 467 out of a possible 500, won the Stephane Boily Trophy, and Templeton's score of 457 assured his team of the Sir Henry Thornton Cup. The coach of the winning team was John McCaig.

Benoit Rioux and Rosaire Plourde of St. Simon de Rimouski, coached by P. E. Cote, were winners in swine judging, and with the Howick team will carry Quebec's colours to Toronto.

Madeleine Brunelle and Adrien Lapalme from Upton, with their coach, Albert Desrosiers, were the only representatives of sheep judges to come to Sherbrooke.

The announcement of the various winners was made at a gala banquet presided over by Louis Coderre and attended by all the juniors, along with representatives of

both Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament.

Winners Get Scholarships

Something new in prizes was decided upon this year. Scholarships, tenable at any agricultural school or college in Quebec, were awarded the contestants standing first, second and third in the three classes of judging contests. As there were only two sheep judges, eight scholarships in all were awarded. These go to Bob Ness, Murray Templeton and Gerard Cardin, to R. Plourde, B. Rioux and Guy Loiselle, and to Madeleine Brunelle and Adrien Lapalme.

Junior Exhibitors Do Well

The Sherbrooke Arena is a practice ring where Quebec's youngsters get their first taste of handling and showing their own animals in competition, learning the fine points of show-ring technique. While the calves they show are being judged the handlers are also being judged and prizes for showmanship are awarded.

Leading exhibitors (first and second) in the various breeds were as follows:

Holsteins: R. Caron, Sherbrooke and G. Dussiere, St. Albert. Best showman, Wm. Chapman.

Ayrshires: Albert Dube, Coaticook, and Marc Rouillard, Waterville. Best showman, Marc Robillard.

Jerseys: Carl Heusser, Cowansville and Raymond Roy, Hatley. Best showman, R. Roy.

Shorthorns: Evelyn Kirkpatrick, Bury and Anne Learmouth, Inverness. Best showman, Mel. Mooney.

PROVINCIAL JUDGING CHAMPIONS



Left — cattle team: Bob Ness, Murray Templeton, John McCaig (coach). Centre — hog team: R. Plourde, P. E. Cote (coach), B. Rioux, Right — sheep team: A. Desrosiers (coach), Madeleine Brunelle, A. Lapalme.

Centennial of a Fair

by Gordon W. Geddes

One hundred years ago last June the Stanstead County Agricultural Society was organized at Stanstead Plain. In July a meeting was held at Georgeville to adopt a set of regulations and plan for the first fair at Langmaids Flat (now Ayers Cliff). This was strictly a livestock show except for a class for the best plowman. A winter fair was held at Georgeville for the other classes now included in the fall show.

Membership fees were set at a minimum of 5 shillings while those who wished to pay more got extra privileges. The first year saw 172 members with subscriptions of 54/15 and the English money system was used until 1858. The first prize list amounted to \$450.

In 1866 Carlos Pierce bought the race-track at Stanstead and presented it to the Society. Previously fairs had been held in various parts of the county which then included Bolton and Potton. Thereafter they were held at Stanstead until 1870 when it was decided to hold them at Ayers Cliff as the most central place. With a fixed location it became possible to acquire buildings for the purpose until the present extensive accommodations became the property of the Society.

In 1911 the County Horticultural Society joined to the extent of holding its annual show at the same time. However, it still retains its own officials and has its own building.

In honor of this important birthday, 1945 saw plans for a Century of Progress Exhibition showing some of the changes in the County during that time. Lee Farm at Rock Island had a big collection of household and farm equipment dating back to 1800 when the farm was first started. It still remains in the ownership of the same family. An interesting selection of this equipment was brought to the exhibition.

Changes in feminine costume were also portrayed by thirteen ladies who wore authentic costumes of the different periods from 1845 to 1945.

A Parade of the Years before the grandstand gave further evidence of change. Old-time carts and chariots were followed by modern horse-shoe outfits. A 1912 Ford still capable of running on its own power was followed by a V-8. Lee Farm's old wooden plow was drawn by a yoke of oxen. Next came a horse-drawn sulky plow and then International and Massey-Harris tractor plows. Harvesting began with the crade-scythe, bull-rake and flail. Next came an exact replica of Cyrus McCormick's first reaper which was designed to be drawn by one horse. To-day it seems pretty primitive but it made first use of some principles of the modern binder which followed it. Next came an International combine of the type which is drawn behind the tractor and cuts at the side. Last came a Massey-Harris combine which cuts a 12-foot swath ahead of the tractor. This has been doing some custom work in the district.

But there was nothing primitive or old-fashioned about the entries for the \$5700 in prizes offered for the 1945 show. About 200 horses were entered in the Horse-show and Agricultural sections. There were carriage horses, saddle-horses, hunters and jumpers galore. There were lots of registered horses with Belgians in greatest numbers. Competition in the grade classes made one wonder if the tractor could ever entirely replace the horse in this country.

Dairy cattle were represented with a good showing of Ayrshires, Jerseys and Holsteins with Jerseys out in greatest number for a Golden Jersey Day. Beef cattle, mostly Shorthorns, and hogs made meat rationing seem less to be feared. Sheep classes had extra strong competition.

Poultry enjoyed new comfort in entirely new coops in the poultry building. An interesting item here was a pair of Golden Pheasants.

Vegetable and fruit entries were lighter due to heavy frosts but other entries were up to standard in that section.

Lunches were served by the County Women's Institutes with proceeds for the Red Cross and the Q. W. I. Rehabilitation Committee.

The old established name of
GEO. W. REED & CO. LIMITED
has now been changed to
WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

• • •

**There has been no change
in Ownership, Manage-
ment or Personnel**

**You will be dealing with
the same people as in the
past and we solicit your
continued support.**

• • •

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

**4701 Richelieu Street
MONTREAL 30, Que.**

Neralcam Shorthorns Establish New Record

The world famous Quebec herd of milking Shorthorns selling at public auction on September 8th, established a new record for this continent when 45 lots sold for \$50,000., an average of \$1,111. each. The herd established by the late Alexander Maclaren and later carried on for a number of years by the late R. M. Kenny, was perhaps the best known and most highly appreciated on the continent. Outstanding breeders from as far south as Texas and as far west as Utah were present. They showed a keen appreciation of the cattle and secured nearly three-quarters of the entire sale.

The outstanding feature of the sale was the young bull Neralcam Sir Charlie, a solid red bull born June 1944. This now famous son of the great Neralcam Renown was knocked down to Mr. Joe Fox of St. John, Kansas at \$7,100. Another highlight was the five year old red cow Neralcam Barrington 3rd, sired by the noted Willingdon bull and out of a 22,483 lb. dam which brought an even \$3,000. She went to Dwight Mills of Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid. The progeny of these two bulls have perhaps established a record for their sires. Neralcam Renown, at present owned by Mr. Kiljour Wilson, Lachute, sired eighteen of the lots which sold for an average of \$1,376. each. Three of these were bulls and they averaged \$2,708. The fifteen females averaged \$1,140. The progeny of Willingdon, a grand champion bull and the sire of 19 qualified daughters and 6 qualified sons, though not so numerous, were in keen demand and 7 cows averaged \$1,260. each. Kiljour Wilson, Lachute, paid \$1,400. for the cow Neralcam Barrington 2nd, while Alan Alderson of Alerlea Farms, Hamilton, Ontario, paid \$1,600. for Hastoe Barrington 30th, one of the best known Shorthorn cows in Canada.

The record price and the great dis-

tance people travelled to see and to buy Neralcam cattle is high tribute to the skill and foresight of the founder Mr. Maclaren. Few men have become so well known for their integrity, courage and skill as the late Mr. Maclaren among the Shorthorn fraternity and, for that matter, in all livestock circles. He set about establishing his herd some 30 years ago. His early foundation cattle came from the Eastern Townships where he secured a son and three daughters of the great bull Robin, imported by Macdonald College. Later Mr. Maclaren travelled far a field in search of his ideal. He purchased a number of animals from the Cockshutt herd in Ontario and from several herds in the States. He also imported from England. Mr. Maclaren also took keen delight in exhibiting his cattle and attended, for a

A MIRACLE!

It's so easy to use and does such a wonderful job . . .
NARVO, the famous quick-drying durable household finish.



NARVO

CANADA'S SMARTEST FINISH

MURPHY PAINT CO. LTD. MONTREAL - TORONTO

number of years, the major shows in Canada and the United States. The herd has now been dispersed but the outstanding cattle of the Neralcam herd will continue to exert a strong influence on the breed for many years to come.

FAST-SAFE-SURE!

Remit by
**CANADIAN
NATIONAL
EXPRESS
MONEY ORDER**

For Sale at all
**CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES...**

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Stanley asks some pretty hard questions but he sprang about the toughest when he asked quite seriously what he still had to learn about farming. While I could probably have named a few phases of agriculture where his knowledge is a bit limited, I really couldn't give him a complete answer because I'm still finding out new things myself. If he spends forty years on the farm, he'll probably feel then that he still has more to learn about farming than he thinks he has now.

Anyway he found out one of them for himself when we started to shingle the house. He liked the job as most boys do anything connected with carpentry. Every time we do any shingling on a house, it brings back to mind something we noticed years ago. There is always a strip of shingle in line with the chimney which would be good for several more years after the rest of the roof is past trusting to keep out the water. The explanation might be that creosote from the chimney acted as a preservative. However, the shingles always look rather white as if it were lime from the mortar in the chimney which provided their fountain of youth. Anyway it has been wonderful weather for shingling unless you feel like the old fellow who said his roof didn't need fixing in fine weather as it only leaked when it rained.

The dry weather has once more made the alfalfa show up in the aftergrass due, I suppose, to its deep root system. One spot which has been either cut twice or cut once and then pastured still shows a fine growth after four years. But the stuff does need moisture while it is young and developing that deep root system. So does any permanent pasture and we're rather worried as to the effect of the present drouth on what we re-seeded for pasture last spring. The cattle have had a lot of feed from the oats sown with it but not as much as they might have because I let it get too far along before the cows went on it. In spite of two plowings, there is still some hardhack showing. However, the piece is now in shape so it can be mowed occasionally to help

A
STATEMENT
REGARDING

GASOLINE QUALITY

Imperial Oil Limited will commence supplying ESSO EXTRA and 3-STAR gasolines of their pre-war high quality to motorists, farmers and other consumers throughout Canada at the earliest possible moment.

Due to production and distribution problems involved, there will necessarily be some delay. Gasoline users can be assured that no effort is being spared to hasten this change.

Imperial Oil's extensive wartime research and development will result, as soon as possible, in Imperial gasolines surpassing pre-war standards.

Imperial Oil's production facilities are unequalled in Canada and motorists and others can consequently depend on Imperial Oil — just as they have always been able to depend on Imperial Oil — for the very best petroleum products available.



**IMPERIAL OIL
LIMITED**

keep that checked. We mowed some two years ago and then raked it up and burned it. On the strength of results obtained we repeated the process on a larger acreage this year. Some of it will never yield much pasture without further treatment but it looks much easier to give that treatment with the heavy growth out of the way.

One of the complaints against meat rationing is going to be removed with the necessity for surrendering coupons for meat in storage lockers when rationing starts. Western farmers apparently are far from convinced of the necessity for limiting consumption of meat. Still, stories we hear from the United States sound as if Canadians were eating more than their share of the world meat supply. Anyway we are keeping a calf for home consumption this winter which ordinarily would not have been raised.

Stanstead County Fair was a hundred years young last month. It certainly planned an active birthday party for such an old-timer. They hunted the County over for old things to contrast with new in a Parade of the Years. Among other things they had a very old reaper to compare with a combine. Not many years ago it would have been necessary to go outside the County to find a combine. Now there are some doing custom work and proving themselves very popular. For, in spite of the dismal prophecies of last spring, there is grain to be harvested and some very creditable yields. The harvest season will be spread over a longer period because some grain was sown very early and is already harvested. Our own was all cut at this time last year but is just turning colour now.

Butterfat Record for Second Year

The breaking of three championship production records in two years is the proud achievement of Sweetholm Rag Apple Belle, a pure bred Holstein owned by E. L. Sweet, Belmont, Ont.

A year ago "Belle" set new world records for butterfat production in both the 365 and 305-day sections of the junior three-year-old class on twice-a-day

milking of 848 and 808 lbs. Now she has come back with a new world record for the Holstein breed for butterfat production in the 305-day division of the four-year-old class, also on a twice-a-day milking. Her championship figures are 810 lbs. butterfat from 18,896 lbs. milk, average test 4.29 per cent. butterfat, which record is also second for milk in its class.

Her two 305-day records total 1,618 lbs. butterfat from 35,928 lbs. milk, the

largest butterfat total ever made in Canada for two consecutive 305-day tests on twice-a-day milking at less than mature age.

Peanut Handbags

Peanut hulls have become the source of a new material. Women's handbags, chair pads, wallboard, floor coverings, furniture panels, shoes, and felt hats are a few of the products that have been developed from the new material.

Alike ... yet different

LIFE INSURANCE companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders.

Have a Mutual Life representative explain the special features of this Company . . . and let him help you select a policy adapted to your particular circumstances.

Let a trained Mutual Life representative help you with your insurance problems!

**THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA**
HEAD OFFICE • WATERLOO, ONTARIO

**Low Cost
Life Insurance
Since 1869**

Worst Poultry Pest is Chicken Mite

The worst general pest affecting poultry in Canada is the chicken mite. This tiny insect, which hides itself in crevices of the poultry house during daylight, is a small greyish or red object, about the size of the head of a pin. Chicken mites live away from the birds most of the time and only visit them to suck their blood. They can multiply very quickly especially in warm weather, seriously affecting egg production and preventing the birds from thriving.

Chicken mites can be easily eradicated without much cost or effort. Spray the roosts and walls of the poultry houses with a mixture of three parts kerosene and one part used engine oil. A cupful of creosote mixed with a gallon of crankcase or used oil is additionally effective. It is best to give the poultry houses two applications of the mixture at intervals of two weeks.

With partial meat rationing already in effect and general rationing just around the corner, the demand for eggs and poultry meat is increasing. So there is more money in getting the highest production and controlling chicken mites will help to do this.

Farmers Approve Grading

Recent meetings of Farm Forum radio groups have been stressing something that the Canadian farmer has been feeling for some time. And that thought is that the grading of farm products is an excellent thing.

The Radio Forum groups consider that grading is a prime safeguard against inefficiency in production. They readily concede that further improvements in the system of grading might enable producers to meet consumer needs more satisfactorily. They suggest, for instance, that grading practices should be more closely supervised, and that standardization should be on a national rather than on a regional or provincial scale.

These radio forums also vigorously repudiate the suggestion that price stabilization for farm products, if accompanied by a system of grading encourages inefficiency. Price fluctuations, in the past, they declare, made farmers gamblers rather than efficient farmers.

—from War-time Information Board Press Service

★ **MORE ACRES**
★ **MORE BUSHEL**
★ **MORE PROFIT**



With Modern Power Machines and Imperial Fuels and Lubricants

► The answer to your problem of how to get more cash income from your land is:—*Make greater use of power-driven machinery.* Your Imperial Oil agent can be of service to you in supplying you with the correct fuels and lubricants for your particular equipment and in helping you maintain it in efficient running condition.

4546CE



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Esso Extra — 3-Star Gasoline — Acto Gasoline —
— Diesel Fuel — Royalite Kerosene — Marvelube
Motor Oils — Gear Oils and Greases — Mobiloil —
Imperial Essolube HD Motor Oil.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Calling All Parents

by Bernice M. Daintrey

This is September; this is the beginning of a new school year. This is the month when the doors of our schools reopen, and halls and class-rooms echo again to the laughter and gay talk of boys and girls. This is the time when teachers return to their classes, the more experienced resolving to make better use of that experience, and the inexperienced filled with enthusiasm for the work they have chosen. But they all come with the same resolve, to give of their best. Many an older teacher, looking back, sees all too clearly where mistakes have been made and determines to avoid them in the coming year. Many a young teacher, standing for the first time before those rows of strange young faces, has a smile on her lips but a prayer in her heart. So much depends on whether she will measure up to what is expected of her by those clear-eyed youngsters who judge quickly if not always correctly, and having once judged, seldom retract. It is in these early days of September that many homes seem strangely silent until fathers and mothers become once more accustomed to the regular routine of school. September, then, is a month of beginnings in the school world.

In the case of too many fathers and mothers September is also, it seems to me, a month of endings as far as the school is concerned. A mild interest is experienced during the first few days, questions are asked at home as to whether the new teacher is young or old, pretty or plain. The presentation of lists of new books and other supplies to be purchased produces consternation in some households, but the crisis is usually met somehow. In some cases parents feel a momentary desire to meet the teacher and think that they will ask him or her, as the case may be, to come to tea. Sometimes they actually do this. But in many instances, it is safe to say that by the end of September, this first revival of interest has died out and the same old attitude of indifference prevails. Many parents never have even a speaking acquaintance with the teachers of their children, many never go inside the buildings where their children pass nearly half of their waking hours. Many have practically no knowledge of what goes on at school either in the way of regular class work or recreational activity.

This is a situation which should not exist; but since it does exist, it should be remedied. While it does exist the work of our schools must always be, to some extent, unsatisfactory. It is founded on indifference and nothing worthwhile ever grew out of indifference.

I think that many parents have the idea that because they pay their taxes and by so doing give financial support to the school, that their part is done. Let the school board do the rest. If the board is fortunate enough to secure good teachers and things run fairly smoothly, all well and good, they say nothing. But if the board (which is after all made up of mere humans) is unfortunate in its choice of teachers or spends so much money on improvements that taxes are increased, then the ratepayer becomes vocal, quite noticeably so. But his loudest complaints are made usually, not to the board, but to his neighbours.

I want to call the attention of all parents to one or two matters which we do not always consider. The school is yours, you help to pay for it, and you are therefore entitled to some voice in the way it is run. The school is also your responsibility—unless you put something of yourselves into it you cannot expect to get much back from it. If your school is to give the fullest service to the community, then the community must also serve the school. You must be interested enough to see that suitable people are elected to the school board and you must demand some knowledge of how they spend your money. The best school board ever elected to office needs a change of membership occasionally. See that this change is brought about. Do not be afraid to have a woman on your school board. Her ideas would be, in all probability, helpful. Women are just as interested in our schools as are men, and are, on the whole, just as well informed. Make a point of knowing your teachers. Do you realize that you are placing the most valued of all your possessions, your children, in the care of these teachers for a considerable part of each day? It is only right that you should know the teachers and give them a chance to know you. They can serve your children better if they know their parents and a better understanding will develop on both sides. Do not be a stranger to your school building. Know what it is like and whether it is so equipped that your children are getting a chance to study the subjects that they require to fit them to take their places as citizens of tomorrow. And while you are interesting yourselves in the needs of your children, ask yourselves if you, also, have not need for learning. Why not make your school building serve you even more fully by using it in the evenings as a centre for adult education? Some communities with vision are already doing this. Let your community take its place in the march of progress.

Milk and Health

by G. A. LeBaron

Good nutrition being the undeniable guarantee of good health, it naturally follows that improvement in health will decrease the expenses of curative services. The realization that good health depends upon good food habits is essential. When we can insure a good diet for everyone much ill health will disappear; the children reared in health, with sound bodies, will be beautiful—for real beauty is in the outward reflection of inward health.

The three factors influencing man's health, in order of importance, are: nutrition, infection and environment. We live today in one of the few countries of the world where it is possible to have, not only ample food for all, but a choice of foods which will furnish the maximum elements for the promotion of health. To become a truly healthful nation our everyday eating habits must improve.

The farm woman has farm products available for feeding her family; a decided advantage over her city sister. Despite this advantage, country children today are no better nourished than their city cousins; in fact the evidence is to the contrary. Although the farmer has little actual cash to spend, he must admit that he has the equivalent to cash in his farm produce. One question the farm woman might well consider is: Are you as enthusiastic in providing your family with a correct diet as your husband is in providing the correct ration for his stock?

A good diet could well be said to be built around "Bread and Milk". Milk in itself is Nature's nearest approach to a perfect and complete food. Because milk contains some of all the factors known to be necessary to the nutrition of man, it is the logical food to recommend for promoting better eating habits.

The fact that milk has not disappeared from the diets of civilized people, in spite of its perishable qualities and its cost—especially in urban areas—is proof of its unique value and of the difficulty in finding anything that can completely replace it.

Milk contains all the elements that are needed to sustain life and to further growth. Milk and milk products rank highest on the list of protective foods, furnishing protection against ill health.

Vitamins are essential to life and their use in disease has proved spectacular; they are an invaluable health protection. Milk supplies us with some of all the vitamins:

- A — protects us from eye trouble and infections.
- B — " " " neuritis and constipation.
- C — " " " haemorrhage.
- D — " " " rickets, soft bones and defective teeth.
- E — the reproductive vitamin.

Irradiated milk supplies more Vitamin D than ordinary milk. The food value of milk is somewhat affected by the cow's diet. Vitamins C and D vary according to the intake of food. Vitamins A and B improve when the cow's diet

is enriched in these vitamins. The same is said to be true in the case of human milk.

Vitamins have been the subject of much advertising propaganda; hence care should be taken to compare the vitamin content of common foods with that of the advertised product. This comparison will promote the wise selection of foods and avoid purchasing expensive substitutes.

Milk is approximately eighty-seven per cent water; the knowledge that vegetables contain an even greater percentage of water, that round steak, considered a "solid food," is sixty-eight per cent water, will assure us that we are not buying water in the expensive form of milk. The remaining thirteen per cent food constituents of milk are so valuable in building and repairing bone, tooth and tissue structure that we cannot afford to leave milk and its products out of our daily diet. In no other single food do we find so many valuable substances grouped together.

All forms of milk are recommended for use: whole, skimmed, powdered, evaporated, buttermilk and cheese. Some forms of milk are cheaper than others and might well be used oftener. Skim milk and buttermilk furnish as much calcium as whole milk but only half the energy. (A hint for those on a reducing diet.)

Calcium is the most valuable nutritional element of milk. It is needed for bones and teeth. Milk is the best source of calcium of all our ordinary foods. In every day diet three-quarters of the calcium intake is obtained from milk. To obtain the daily calcium requirement from milk an adult must have one pint, a child—one quart.

Do you consider adequate milk for your family a necessity or a luxury?

Milk is an inexpensive source of protein: three cups of milk equalling two to three ounces of cheese.

Do you use meat every day, or substitute a milk product e.g. cheese, occasionally?

Milk and milk products are easily digested foods, valuable in supplying the health protection necessary in keeping the food tract and other body organs in good condition. The fat in milk melts at a lower temperature than most animal fats: this is one reason for the ease with which it is digested; it is also more completely absorbed than any other animal fat. Moderate heat should be used to cook milk and milk products to avoid toughening.

When there is little money to be spent on food the first item to be considered is milk and its products. One nutritional adviser recommends that one-third of the food budget money be used for these products.

Educational authorities recognize the value of good food for health and that health has a direct bearing on a child's ability to learn. A protective food, such as milk is an important part of every school lunch.

What are you doing to insure and promote adequate school lunches?

To the farm family, more abundant health is possible through the discriminate use of their own farm produce; to all, health is purchasable.

Institutes Excel at Lachute Fair

"Bill wouldn't come upstairs with me to look at the fancywork, but just wait until I tell him this is here." This remark by a visitor to the Lachute fair showed the interest aroused by a novel publicity stunt undertaken by the Women's Institute of Argenteuil County.

Each county convenor was asked to take charge of a booth featuring her own particular department and much originality was shown by these respective members. Beautiful cut flowers and potted plants adorned the booth on agriculture. A Farmers' Scrap Book of clippings containing information on such varied topics as care and feeding of animals, and weather prophesies old and new, created much interest. Farm magazines from Canada and other lands were also exhibited, the Special Album Number of the Scottish Farmer eliciting the remark quoted at the first of this article.

A display of children's clothing made from old garments and a "Remake" loaned by the W.P.T.B. formed an interesting exhibit in another booth.

Chinese articles were featured in a booth on National and International Relations, which was trimmed with flags of the United Nations. Costumes of other lands were modelled by the children present.

In all booths literature was distributed pertaining to the subject. "Wartime Canning" and "Mother and Baby" to mention but a few.

In addition to this project the members put on a splendid exhibit of handiwork. Quilts of various kinds, an afghan, and articles of knitting, sewing and embroidery.

Mille Isle branch won the largest number of prizes in this contest.

To quote from an article by J. P. Graham in the Family Herald and Weekly Star, "The new enterprise added greatly . . . to the prestige of the W.I. in this country."

A Month With the Institutes

Argenteuil: Jerusalem-Bethany realized \$155.58 from a garden party. Letters were read from boys overseas who had received chocolate from the W.I. A letter from Mrs. Dow and the minutes of the Q.W.I. board meeting were discussed. Frontier has adopted the Blue Cross Hospital plan. An afternoon tea and sale of home cooking was held, also an apron display, these being sold by auction after the exhibit. The proceeds amounted to \$56.65. Pioneer sent 125 books to the Salvation Army in Montreal. A floral show of potted plants and cut flowers was held. Mrs. Hooker won first prize on potted plants and Mrs. Matthews on cut flowers. Short articles were read: "Why Butter Rationing," "Meet the Wife," and a humorous one, "The Good Old Days and 45." Mr. Linton Armstrong gave an address on "Closer cooperation between Urban and Rural Women." A sing-song was an enjoyable feature of the programme. Flowers were sent to two members who were ill, one of them, the president Mrs. Jas. Drew, has since passed away. Brownsburg named a war hero for rollcall. Plans were made for a visit to the museum at Carillon, with a picnic in connection, instead of a regular meeting. Lakefield ordered 5 ditty bags and sent fruit to a member in the hospital. Upper Lachute had a good attendance at their meeting. A report of the provincial convention was given by the president. Mille Isles, famous war slogans were used for rollcall. Plans were made for the annual picnic.

Bonaventure: New Richmond held two social evenings, \$75 was realized. One member entertained primary pupils of local school. Games were enjoyed and lunch served. New Carlisle was well represented at the county convention. A contest, "Know Canada," was put on at their meeting and a penny drill.

Compton: Bury voted money for prizes at Cookshire fair, also donated \$2 to Red Cross canning project. Two war brides were welcomed to Canada and were presented with gifts from the W.I. Contests on naming flowers and making bouquets were held and prizes given. This branch received \$25 as prize from the Farmer's Magazine in the recent contest in home building. Two members, Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. Parsons, winning highest score and honorable mention respectively.

Chateauguay: Aubrey-Riverfield discussed the Blue Cross Hospital plan. A poem, "The Strike," and a humorous reading, "Composition on Men," were enjoyed. Cut flowers and potted plants were displayed, all so lovely no prizes could be awarded.

Gaspé: L'Anse Aux Cousins entertained a neighboring branch, Wakeham. Programme consisted of quiz on "Etiquette," and a paper "Food and Famine." A dance was held realizing \$39 for general funds.

Megantic: Lemesurier held an enjoyable picnic for old and young. Sports were arranged and prizes given. Inverness also had a picnic at the beautiful summer home of a member. All assisted in providing lunch. Fruit was sent to a charter member who is ill.

Missisquoi: Cowansville held their meeting at the Beach farm, which has been in the Beach family for 100 years. Rollcall, "Women's Work in the War," and a short account of the work done in England for under-nourished Dutch children formed an interesting program. Arrangements were made for a food sale, proceeds to be used to start a fund towards a community centre. St. Armand named ten things that should be in every household in

response to rollcall. An interesting contest, "Proverbs and Old Sayings," was enjoyed.

Pontiac: Fort Coulonge heard a paper on "Prime Minister Churchill." Rollcall, "Name a Federal Minister," brought a good response. Onslow Corners; a brief paper on the experiences of a war hero, Gordon Barnes of Toronto, was given by the secretary. Wyman received thanks for garden seeds from a W.I. branch in Inslip, Eng. An interesting talk on Cuba was given by Miss Grace MacKechnie, who also answered many questions on various other countries she had visited. A reading, "The Private Life of Fibber McGee and Molly," and instrumental duets were also much enjoyed.

Quebec: Valcartier Village realized \$30 from a dance. Sewing and fancywork were handed in for a bazaar to be held Labour Day and plans discussed for that occasion. Two scholarships were awarded for highest standing in Grade 7 in both Protestant and Catholic schools.

Richmond: Denison's Mills sent a basket of fruit to a sick member and gave a donation to the county W.I. fund. A cookie contest was held, prizes being War Savings stamps. Shipton presented two war brides with gifts. \$30 was donated towards prizes at the school fair, this branch furnishing ice cream for the children. The annual flower show was held at this meeting. Spooner Pond held a shower for a bride-to-be and a coin shower for a member's new baby. A practical paper on First Aid was given by the convenor of Welfare and Health. Melbourne Ridge sent sunshine box to a sick member and gave gifts to a member who is moving away and to another member celebrating her 65th. wedding anniversary. Several members joined the Blue Cross Hospital Association. Cleveland also had several members enroll in Blue Cross Hospital Ass'n. Six new members were welcomed.

Rouville: Abbotsford; articles and money to be used for ditty bags were handed in as response to rollcall. A spelling match and hat trimming contest were much enjoyed.

Shefford: Granby Hill heard an interesting account of a member's trip to Florida. Rollcall, "One way to practise economy in the kitchen," brought some good suggestions.

Sherbrooke: Cherry River handed in donations and made plans for their annual tea and sale to be held next month. At this meeting there was a display of handicrafts made by the members. A timely paper on canning was given and sunshine baskets sent to shut-ins.

Stanstead: All branches are assisting in various ways in the county project, the operation of the dining-hall during the local fair. Beebe was entertained at the home of a member who has left the community. A picnic lunch was served on the lawn. All took part in a contest trying to name the many shrubs and flowers abounding on the spacious grounds. This branch gave prizes in their local school. Hatley has a vacation during the summer. However, they

sponsored a dance on Dominion Day clearing over \$117. They were also guests of a neighboring branch, Way's Mills, in August. North Hatley has been making a study of different countries during the summer months. This branch is working on a panel for Wartime Prices and Trade Board with Mrs. LeBaron in charge. Stanstead North held their annual children's day. A sandwich contest by the children and a short program in which they took part were features of the meeting. Tomifobia held a social evening with the members of Stanstead North W.I. at the home of a member who has moved to that community. An informing talk on the Philippines was given by a member who also displayed many articles from those islands.

Vaudreuil: Cavanagh, this newly re-organized branch has had a busy summer. Miss Evelyn Walker attended a meeting and spoke on "Family Allowance Bonus". Vegetables and flower seeds were distributed to three local schools. These garden plots are to be judged this fall and a fair will be held for the children. This branch has adopted the Blue Cross Hospital plan.

War Services Report

by Mrs. H. Ellard

Argenteuil: Mille Isles branch reports \$21 sent to maimed and blind children as result of war, \$10 War Savings certificates, \$5 sent Queen's Canadian Fund, 12 articles of knitting, 10 sewing and 1 quilt.

Brome: 33 knitted articles from this county. Sutton branch made 5 quilts and Abercorn sent 5 parcels to men overseas and magazines for Armed Forces.

Richmond: 5 branches reported a total 149 knitted articles, 206 sewed and 44 quilts, 2 to Navy League. 40 ditty bags, 44 parcels to men in services, 64 pks. seeds for Australia, \$47 to Red Cross, \$44 to Can. Legion, \$2 Navy League, \$100 War Bonds, 1 box Aid to Russia, 33 blood donors. Spooner Pond canned 140 cans of chicken for Canadian Legion, a fine piece of work and Gore supplied 12 doz. cookies for Blood Clinic.

Sherbrooke: 6 branches reporting, 148 knitted articles, 859 sewed, 16 quilts, 11 parcels to men overseas, jam for Britain \$14, War Savings certificates \$44, 1350 cigarettes value \$45 sent overseas.

Shefford: 3 branches reporting, 35 knitted articles, 22 sewed, 7 quilts made and 7 quilt tops, 1 afghan from Junior Red Cross, 9 War Savings certificates.

Gatineau: Breckenridge branch (re-organized recently) collected \$95 for Red Cross and made 50 knitted articles. Wright had a picnic for the benefit of returned men and members, wedding gift to petty officer from H.M.C.S. Gatineau and his Scotch bride, 30 knitted articles, 15 sewed, 1 quilt, \$2.50 sent Red Cross Jam Fund, welcome letters sent overseas to brides who are coming to Canada.

TEAMWORK



IS VITAL...

for a victorious peace

HOW fortunate is Canada despite its shortages. No country in the world is blessed with so much. Truly it's the Garden of Eden.

Once again Canada calls on her soldiers of the soil to get behind the team. Never before has your help been so greatly needed.

Liberation of millions of people throughout Europe and the Pacific means tremendous demand for foodstuffs.

We must co-operate with our Allies in bringing essential relief to devastated Europe.

The farmers of Canada must produce more food on the land than at any previous time.

The story of the Canadian farmers' production fight in the fields is an important chapter in the history of the war.

While he has been short of labor and short of machinery—he has not been short of the will to produce more and more. Not only has our Canadian farmer done a mag-

nificent job in valiantly supporting our war effort by production, but by buying Victory Bonds as well. The farmer will again give his full support to the 9th Victory Loan. He realizes the value of Victory Bonds as an investment.

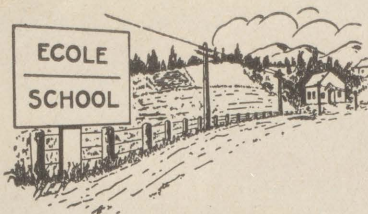
Savings in Victory Bonds are safe—they earn twice as much interest as money in the bank—and they are backed by Canada's promise to repay, at maturity, every dollar in full. Never yet has Canada failed to pay both interest and capital on any loan. There will not be another loan for 12 months. Everyone is expected to buy double this time. Remember the same rate of savings as in previous Victory Loans, will pay for twice as many bonds over the 12 month period.

You can buy Victory Bonds...for cash... on Deferred Payment Plan... or by personal arrangement with your bank, or loan company.

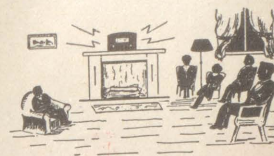
GET READY TO BUY

VICTORY BONDS

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE



LIVING AND LEARNING



Farm Forum Topics Announced

The broadcast topics for the Farm Radio Forum season 1945-46 have the general title "The Farmer Feeds the World." Following the plan of previous years, the programme will go on the air on Monday nights at 8.30 beginning October, 29th. Many Forum groups in Quebec will be planning to meet once before then to be ready to get started on what promises to be a banner year for radio forums. Ralph Staples, the National Secretary is to spend a week this fall visiting forums in Quebec. Alex Sim and the new assistant secretary, Joseph Galway, will be on the road contacting old groups and helping to form new ones, for the next few weeks. Write the Farm Forum Office at Macdonald College, P.O., Que., for further information.

'The Farmer Feeds the World'

Series I

- October 29 — "How Important is Agriculture to Canada?"
The contribution of agriculture to Canada's economic and social life.
- November 5 — "How Much Food Should We Produce?"
Will an economy of plenty mean inadequate returns for the farmer?
- November 12 — "Can We Do Without the Small Farm?"
Can the small farm compete with the industrialized farm economically and socially?
- November 19 — ROUNDUP

Series II

- November 26 — "Poor Soil Produces Poor Food"
The relationship between soil fertility and the nutritional value of farm produce.
- December 3 — "Are Farm People Healthy?"
- December 10 — "What About Health Insurance?"
Can farm health be improved sufficiently without a national health plan?"
- December 17 — ROUNDUP

Series III

- January 7 — "How Important is Rural Community Organization?"
Is individual initiative enough or is group action necessary?
- January 14 — "Are National Farm Organizations Effective?"
The farmers in Canada have established one inclusive national farm organization. What for?
- January 21 — "Do We Need an International Farm Organization?"
- January 28 — ROUNDUP

Series IV

- February 4 — "Can We Maintain Our Present Consumption of Farm Products?"
The farmers' stake in full employment in the cities and the effects of social legislation (family allowances, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, etc.) on consumer demand.
- February 11 — "The Costly Trip From Producer to Consumer"
An analysis of the services performed by the middle man.
- February 18 — "Will the Consumer Pay for Quality?"
Is grading to the advantage of both producer and consumer?
- February 25 — ROUNDUP

Series V

- March 4 — "What About Export Markets?"
Can we maintain our present exports? What goods will Canada take in exchange? Will the continuance of mutual aid be necessary to dispose of our agricultural surplus?
- March 11 — "Who Will Export Our Farm Products?"
Will our postwar exports be handled by private agencies, government boards or a combination of both?
- March 18 — "Can We Feed the World?"
- March 25 — ROUNDUP

Camp Macdonald Session Well Attended

Nearly 100 people from 5 Canadian provinces and several American States registered for the fifth annual session of Camp Macdonald — the training school organized by the Rural Adult Education Service. For the ten days from August 25 to September 3 this varied group met in discussion circles and assembly sessions to consider problems ranging from national unity, full employment, community organization and libraries to methods of group work, programme planning, publicity and the use of films and radio in education.

With the advantages of a splendid site, excellent equipment and a strong corps of leaders the meeting could hardly have failed to be a success. When there was added the opportunity of living for ten days under favourable conditions with people of such rich and varied backgrounds the experience proved a notable one.

Outstanding feature of the camp was the large attendance of French-speaking Canadians — over 40 students and leaders from government, co-operative and university circles. This made the camp almost completely bilingual in all its sessions and gave to its council meetings a reality seldom found in Canadian community organizations.

Well represented also were social workers, teachers, librarians, as well as volunteer workers in many of the recently-formed community councils.

Dean of the leaders was Dr. W. H. Hallenbeck of Teachers College, New York, whose interest in Camp Macdonald dates from its early days. His long experience in dealing with community problems and in leading discussion forums made his contribution a distinguished one.

From the United States too, came Paul Simon of Soho Community House, Pittsburg, who led the group work sessions and Dr. Margaret Heaton of San Francisco, who addressed the assembly on "Intercultural Co-operation." The singing, folk-dancing and recreational periods were ably directed by Mrs. Zephia Horton of the Highlander Folk School in Tennessee and Dr. Lois Timmins.

From Ottawa came Dr. Martyn Estall of the Wartime Information Board, Mr. Frank Shefrin of the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, Dr. Malcolm Urquhart of the Department of Reconstruction, Mr. Roby Kydd of the Canadian Council on Education for Citizenship, Harry Campbell, Miss Calais Calvert and Mrs. Barbara Ames of the National Film Board and Miss Elizabeth Morton of the Canadian Library Council. The C.B.C. was represented by Miss Alice Frick of the drama department; the Farm Radio Forum by Miss Ruth McKenzie. Visitors to the camp included Prof. Jean Charles Falardeau of Laval University, H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and Alan Crutchfield, president of the Quebec Farm Forum Council.

Heard at Camp Macdonald

(Stimulating thoughts from the notebook of a camper.
Think them over.)

In adult education, you not only start with people where they are, you stay with them as they go.

No community is over organized. Some people are. In urban communities only a small part of the people belong to any institution or society. In the country very many are left out. In the United States only 5-10% of the teen-agers are in organizations; this in spite of extreme emphasis on organizations for this group in the last 20 years.

There are more A. & P. Stores in metropolitan New York than there are book stores in the whole of the United States.

Easy accessibility is a bigger factor than interest in the distribution of books, and in Adult Education generally.

To promote understanding in a community does not mean that you have to get all kinds of people into every activity. We don't act that way as human beings. We like our own kind and are happier in their company. It is only necessary to keep open the channels of communication between different groups.

The things that need to be done in our society are still the things that only people can do. Power alone cannot do them.

Discussion, A Vital Necessity

to Government as well as Citizens, said F.D.R.

Forums for widespread and free discussion of public affairs are very much more than convenient expedients — they are vital necessities in the maintenance of democratic institutions. The democratic form of good is, after all, merely government through public opinion. And those upon whom responsibility for the administration of government depends need constantly to be informed concerning the opinions of the citizens whom they represent.

Legislation and parliament, committees, conventions and conclaves are simply expansions of local forums. Wherever two or three gather together for an exchange of ideas, whether around the box-stove in a rural store, in quick lunch restaurants, or in a pretentious urban club, you have a forum, public opinion in the making, a congress in the embryo.

Valuable as all these agencies are to those who enter into spontaneous discussions, they are indispensable to those charged with carrying into effect the public will. It is, therefore, in the interest of the general welfare that organization and maintenance of public forums be encouraged everywhere.

F. D. Roosevelt — in a foreword to "A Study of America's Forums" — 1938.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

More Farmers' Sons Study Farming

Farm boys in larger numbers than previously have already registered in the Diploma Course for the coming session. During the war years, when food was so important and efficient labor so scarce, many farm boys were unable to complete their education. They had to remain at home. Now that there is a slight easing of this situation, an increasing number are availing themselves of the educational opportunities offered. This is as it should be because the need is for greater efficiency in agriculture and leadership in our rural areas.

Farmers who can show a substantial return for their year's work and who can build up their land as well as their live stock, are not only wanted now, but will continue to be in great demand in the future. Efficient business men are needed in the marketing of farm produce; good thinkers are wanted in farmers clubs, in municipal councils and in our legislative assemblies. To the young farmer of today who has fitted himself for his calling, great things are possible.

The importance of Agriculture in our national economy has never been more thoroughly understood and its problems more appreciated. Rationing at home and starvation in many foreign countries emphasizes and keeps fresh in our minds the importance of food production. In meeting many of the problems connected with production, marketing and processing of farm crops, new discoveries are being made, new problems are being encountered, and new emphasis is being given to certain lines. All this tends to complicate and make more difficult the job of farming. This is especially true of those farmers who rely upon experience and established practice for their success. It also brings into focus the importance of adequate training for those who are to set the example and provide the leadership in the various farm communities.

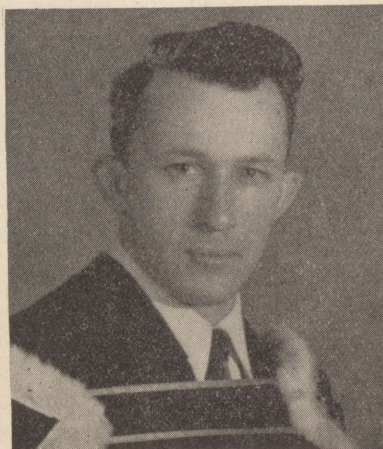
There is one further important point worthy of careful thought at this time, namely community activity. It is a commonplace that there has been great neglect in many of our rural areas. This situation would seem possible of remedy if given the proper leadership. What better way could surplus labor be utilized than in making permanent improvements in our rural areas? Also what would gainfully employ so many? In this connection I am reminded of the great conservation programme being developed in the United States. Unfortunately my contact with this work has been limited but what I have seen has been quite impressive and worth while, both from an economic point of view and also from the standpoint of living.

Farming becomes easier and crop returns larger when needed ditches and drains are established. Also the unit becomes more self sustaining and habitable when organized plantings are made for shade, wood and lumber. These larger projects require community action.

Since its foundation, Macdonald College has not only been interested in, but has been actively engaged in building up our rural communities by providing educational facilities, supporting better farming methods and encouraging community enterprise. This programme has played a vital part in maintaining and improving the efficiency of our farmers and providing the leadership so necessary in maintaining a healthy community life. To be really effective, however, our farm communities should be more largely represented by farm boys and girls at College. Registration for the Diploma Course takes place November 1st.

— L. H. Hamilton.

Mac Graduate Mourned



It is with deep regret and a sense of real personal loss that we record the death in an automobile accident at Ste. Agathe on August 25th of Harold Levine, a graduate of the B.Sc. (Agr.) course in the class of 1945.

Harold was a born mechanic and during his course, majoring in General Agriculture, he took as much work in agricultural engineering as possible, in which he showed marked ability. He had planned to enter the Faculty of Engineering at McGill this fall, and was at the college on the day before his accident to obtain the information and documents needed to support his application to Engineering.

He was a popular member of his class, both with his professors and with the other students. A fine athlete, he was a member of the College senior football and hockey teams, was a leading light in inter-class sports, and was on the executive of the Men's Athletic Association, in charge of finance.

HOG PRODUCERS!

HOLD YOUR POSITION

ON THE

BRITISH BACON MARKET

BY MAINTAINING

HOG PRODUCTION

The importance and value of the British bacon market to the Canadian hog industry has been recognized for many years.

The outlet for surplus hog products in that market has been the main factor in determining hog values in Canada.

The Canadian hog industry until the outbreak of the war did not capitalize fully on the advantages of the British market because of irregularity of supply and variation in the quality of the product.

During the war years Canada's capacity to produce a large volume of bacon of satisfactory quality has been demonstrated. Canada is now the chief supplier of bacon to Great Britain and Canadian bacon is favourably regarded by the British bacon trade.

The position which the Canadian product now holds on the British market can be consolidated and made to work to the best advantage of Canadian swine producers only if bacon continues to go forward in large quantities regularly, and only if the quality of hogs and bacon is maintained.

It is only by continued assurance that bacon of high quality will go forward regularly and in large volume that the fullest benefit of the British Market will result.

The volume in which hogs are produced in the next two years may well determine our future position.

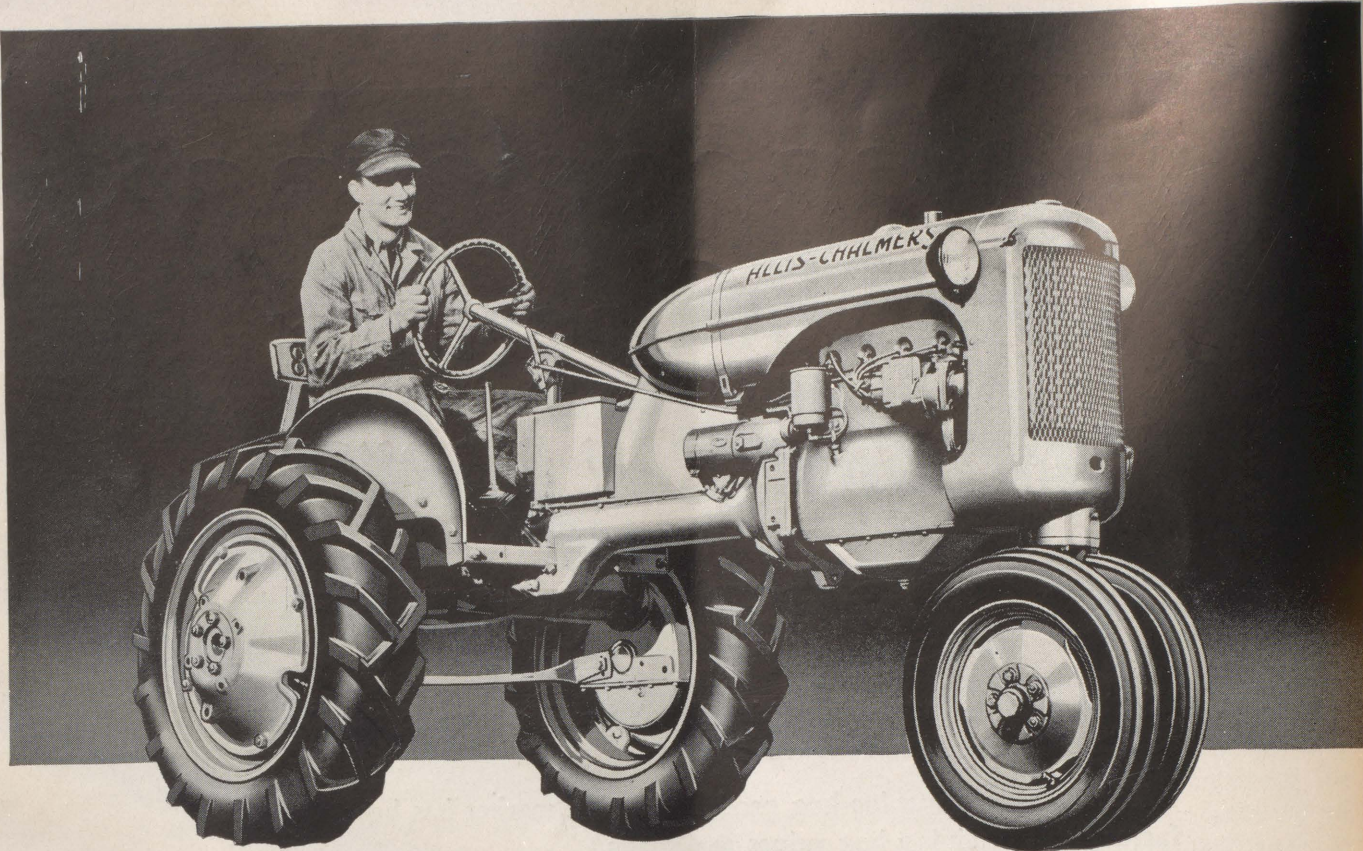
PLAN AHEAD

•

**THINK
IN TERMS OF
VOLUME
AS WELL AS
QUALITY**

203

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister



SELF-GREASING!



Nature equipped Mrs. Duck with an oil sac for lubricating her feathers. Even better than the duck's built-in system of extracting the oil and distributing it with her bill, the Allis-Chalmers Model C tractor is automatically greased all the time!

The Model C has special Sealed Reservoirs, packed with grease at the factory. Most of them require no further attention. All grease fittings are eliminated. The daily greasing chore is no more.

Ten minutes greasing time saved daily totals up to a *month* in the life of the tractor . . . enough time for a vacation you've hoped for all your life. Hundreds of pounds of grease saved will help pay for that trip you have planned.

Here's real peace of mind, too . . . a tractor you can forget to grease and no harm done. Grit *can't* get in, nor can bearings run dry.

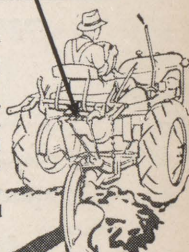
The Model C is quality-built to keep rolling longer, smoother and more economically than tractors of the past. It promises a new experience in comfort, convenience and better living for family farms everywhere.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

RUMLEY LTD • TORONTO

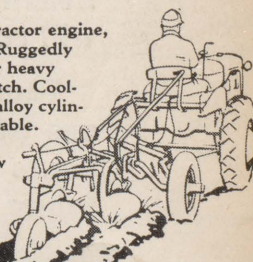
★ INSTANT HYDRAULIC LIFT

The last word in hydraulic control design — a single master control for **TEN** different implements. **PICK-UP PLOW** operates close to fence, ideal for small farms or heavy soil. Lights, starter, wide cushion seat are standard Model C equipment.



★ POWERHOUSE ON WHEELS

A real heavy-duty tractor engine, designed for *work*. Ruggedly built, engineered for heavy loads hours at a stretch. Cool-running *wet-sleeve* alloy cylinder liners are removable. A few dollars gives you practically a new motor. Pull-type plow for larger farms and medium soils.



TO BETTER LIVING

TO BETTER FARMING

TO MORE PROFIT

Write for new free booklet "Battle the Borer with Proper Tillage." Complete directions for equipping implements to combat corn borer.